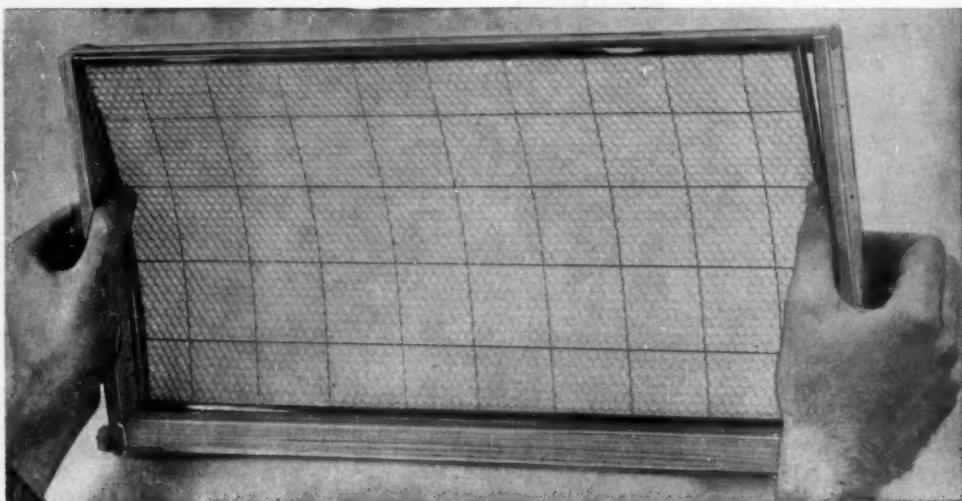


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The Cover Winner

BEN KNUTSON

Alamosa, Colorado

Readers will remember Knutson's flying bee last January. That picture has since literally circled the globe and it has appeared in magazines and elsewhere. The new Cornell Press book "B E E S" by Karl von Frisch uses this bee as a motif illustration. Here again, on our new January cover, Knutson runs ahead of all competition with the bee gathering nectar from sweet clover. The picture above is a second choice from him of the same subject. He has the good photographer's treasure—patience, and try-try again. Congratulations, Ben!

THIS YEAR'S COVER CONTEST

Because there was such keen interest in it all last year, we decided to keep the contest going for this year; in fact, we have already some pictures for the new 1951 series. Why don't you try your skill? The conditions are simple—we will not use more than two pictures from any one contestant. All payments will be made after publication. Pictures not accepted for the cover may be used as fillers on other pages or returned. Send glossy prints, 5 x 7 or larger. If you have a small negative we may be able to enlarge it. Try for pictures of unusual interest dealing with beekeeping or closely related to it.

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HOW BEES COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER ...

*An Important
New Discovery*

BEES:

*Their Vision, Chemical
Senses, and Language*

By Karl von Frisch

Professor of Zoology,
The University of Munich

● In this illuminating book Professor von Frisch advances proof that bees can tell the location of food by means of "dances" which other bees interpret as we might read a map. He describes in nontechnical terms the highly interesting behavior of honey bees, with special reference to their sensory capabilities—their ability to see colors, taste their food, and discriminate between the scents. All his findings are meticulously supported by clear descriptions of ingenious experiments performed by the author and his colleagues.

Everyone who keeps bees—or who has studied the way of life of the hive—will be fascinated and challenged by this simple and readable account of discoveries that shed new light upon the problem of animal behavior.

137 pages, 61 illustrations
\$3.00

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS
124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Volume 91, No. 1

January, 1951

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Frank C. Pellett, Roy A. Grout

Managing Editor—Adelaide Fraser

Published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office Hamilton, Illinois; in the United States, Canada and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; two years \$3.00; three years \$4.00. Foreign \$2.50 a year; two years \$4.00; three years \$5.50. Subscription stopped at expiration date printed on wrapper.

THIS MONTH

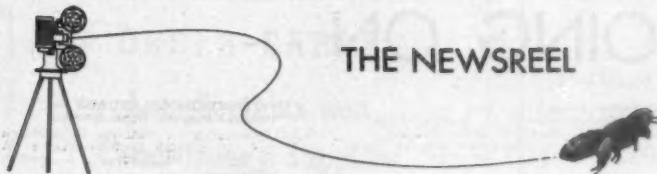
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NEXT MONTH

Does color seem important to you in selective breeding? Watch for "What Price Color" by G. H. Cale, Jr.—a new study of the three most common races of bees.

If you have been following Dr. Jarvis' informative series of articles, there will be another entitled "The Use of Honey to Relieve Migraine Headache," which will interest you. All of Dr. Jarvis' articles are available in reprint for 1c each.

A discussion of the disease situation in the U. S. by M. G. Dadant, instructions for making a split-section foundation jig from A. W. Woodrow, plus good pictures, news, features, and other articles will make up an issue worth looking forward to.



VON FRISCH'S NEW BOOK

Our readers will recall comments in these columns on the marvelous work done by Karl von Frisch in the explanation of the manner in which honey bees find new sources of nectar and transmit them to their fellow honey bees in the hive through certain tail wagging and round dances, giving not only the direction in which the nectar plants are located but an approximation of the distance from the hive. He also gave a series of lectures on this subject in some seventeen universities and scientific institutions in the United States, during 1949.

Dr. von Frisch at the University of Munich, in Austria, has since written a book of some 100 pages, entitled, "Bees; Their Vision, Chemical Senses, and Language." It has just been published in English by the Cornell University Press at Ithaca, N. Y.

We recommend this book most highly to every lover of nature and its mysteries. It is written in a style which will appeal to the everyday beekeeper and layman. We can only give a short glimpse into the book's contents.

THE NEWSREEL

We are indebted to Ben Knutson for the flying bee and to the Cornell University Press for the idea for its use in this column.

Language of Bees

When returning to the hive with news to impart on new sources of nectar the bees give direction and distance of the source of such food, the direction in which the bee is facing while wagging giving the direction of the nectar source, the number of turns per unit in the round dance giving the distance; viz, 10 turns, 100 meters or less; 4½ turns, 1 kilometer; 2 turns, 6 kilos. The sun is used as a compass. In darkness or in light, with the comb perpendicular as in the hive or held horizontally, she accomplishes her duty. Polarization of light from the sky helps her in the latter instance, in fact is very important in the orientation of the bee.

The Book

Not only does Dr. von Frisch make these and many more statements in his book, but he backs them up with such definite proof through his hundreds of experiments that his work cannot help but establish his meritituousness even though many actions of the bees are puzzling and even uncanny. Every field he enters leads to other unsolved problems for further investigation. We commend the book most highly. It is clothbound, well illustrated and sells for \$3. Copies may be obtained by addressing the American Bee Journal office or the publishers as given at the beginning of this article.

The Bee's Vision

The spectrum of the honey bee extends to violet and beyond into the ultra-violet. But at the other end of the spectrum the bee is blind to red and confuses yellow with orange and green. In the main she recognizes the four colors of yellow, blue, blue-green and ultra-violet while man can distinguish some 60 colors.

Colored hives are desirable in order that the honey bee may distinguish its home when returning from the fields. Paint the hives blue, green, black or white; never red or gray. The color of flowers is useful to the bee in seeking food, and in recognizing certain species of flowers. At closer range the odor becomes important.

Chemical Senses

Through their antennae the honey bees recognize different odors. There are many flowers of the same color. Their sense of smell stands them in good stead in selection. In general bees have about the same odor perception as the human being.

They can recognize the taste of sweet, bitter, sour and salty. While excessive salt is repugnant even to a starving bee, she will tolerate increased bitterness in her food when necessary.

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2-lb. package and queen	\$2.00 any number
3-lb. package and queen	4.00 any number

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WHAT'S GOING ON - -

Farmers' Week Meeting MICHIGAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSN.

Room 128—Natural Science Building
Michigan State College

Chairman—Howard Potter
Alma College Alma, Michigan

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21
9:00 a. m.

Greetings and President's Report—Howard Potter, Alma
Progress in Disease Control—Don F. Barrett, Chief Apriary Inspector, Lansing
Report of Committee Activities
Announcements
Appointment of Committees

1:00 p. m.

You Can Sell Honey—Herbert Morehouse, Plainwell
Support Price in Operation—Panel Discussion with L. M. Hubbard, Don Kloepfer, Oscar H. Schmidt and A. Tennenhouse; Chairman—R. H. Keity, E. Lansing
Marketing Finely Granulated Honey—W. L. Coggshall, Assistant Professor of Apiculture, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Flower Structure and Pollination—William B. Drey, Head, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State College
The Necessity of Pollination for Fruit Production—Hugh D. Hootman, Dept. of Horticulture, Michigan State College

8:00 p. m.

Annual Beekeepers' Banquet
Parlor B and C Union Building, Michigan State College
Chairman, Elmer Carroll, Editor, The Beekeepers' Magazine, Lansing
Entertainment—Holt Beebe-Bishop Quartet
Address and Bee Movies—W. L. Coggshall, Cornell University

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1
9:00 a. m.

Marketing Products—Arthur Kehl, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin
Bees and Insecticides—Ray Hutson, Head, Dept. of Entomology, Michigan State College
Ideas on Management—W. L. Coggshall, Cornell University
Beekeeping and Legume Seed Production—Casper Blumer, County Agricultural Agent, Harrisville
Bee Journals and the Beekeeper—M. J. Deyell, A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio

1:00 p. m.

Wild Honey Production of Northern Michigan—Mrs. Floyd Hatch, Chequamegon Honey and the Demands of Modern Merchandising—Mr. J. Bone, Merchandise

Manager, Kroger Co., Detroit
Bee Behaviour—E. C. Martin, Dept. of Entomology, Michigan State College
Question Box—Discussion led by Oscar H. Schmidt, R. No. 4, Bay City

Tentative Program APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA

Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30

Executive Session
Administrators and Inspectors

10:00 a. m. Preliminary Business Announcements
Report of Secretary
Appointment of Committees: Auditing, Resolutions, Nominations
Report of Treasurer
Report of Regional Vice Presidents: Consideration given to problems of an inter-state nature that may be peculiar to the region served.

Western States: West of and including Sask., Mont., Wyo., Colo., and N. Mex. — R. E. Schmideskamp, Montana

Northern States: North of and including Kans., Mo., Ky., Man., and Ont. — S. E. Bailey, Ohio

Eastern States: Northeast of and including Quebec, Pa., W. Va., and Va. — P. J. Hewitt, Jr., Connecticut

Southern States: South of and including Okla., Ark., Tenn., and N. Carolina—H. S. Foster, Florida

12:00 noon Address by President J. A. Munro, North Dakota

Present situation and outlook with reference to European foulbrood: A. L. Crouse, Colorado; W. H. Cash, Georgia

Should the Nosema problem receive more attention from regulatory officials: R. J. Walstrom, Nebraska

3:30 P. M. Private Reception

Encouraging migratory operations for pollination and relation to regulatory work: F. B. Paddock, Iowa; H. M. Krebs, California; J. H. Davis, Arkansas

Reports of regulatory officials by states and provinces. Special mention concerning new regulations and activities; important problems of an interstate nature; views regarding bee diseases other than AFB.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31 General Session, Open Meeting

9:30 Comments on Uniform Regulations and Cooperation Between States: D. P. Barrett, Michigan; C. A. Bower, Oklahoma

10:00 Research Work of the Inter-mountain States Bee Culture Laboratory Concerned with Various Phases of American Foulbrood Treatment and Control: Dr. A. P. Sturtevant, In Charge, Laramie, Wyoming

Canadian problems in the regulation of bee diseases: Dr. C. A. Jamieson, Dominion Apriary, Ottawa, Ontario

Final Business Session

Report of: Auditing Committee; Resolutions Committee; Nominations Committee

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE AG WEEK

Manhattan, Kansas

Beekeepers' Program

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1951

Room 102, Fairchild Hall

Morning Session

R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture, Kansas State College, and State Apriary, Kansas Entomological Commission, Presiding.

9:00 Report of Kansas Apriary Inspection, July 1, 1949—June 30, 1950—R. L. Parker

9:15 Honey Production or Crop Pollination—R. J. Walstrom, Extension Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

10:00 Pollination Factors in Alfalfa Seed Production—W. W. Franklin, Assistant Professor, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas

10:45 Strengthen the Bee Industry in Kansas—L. Cunningham, President, Kansas State Beekeepers' Assn.

Advanced Beekeepers' Program

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1951

Room 102, Fairchild Hall

Afternoon Session

H. R. Bryson, Associate Professor, Kansas State College, Presiding.

1:00 Control of Injurious Insects in Alfalfa in Kansas—W. W. Franklin

2:00 Methods of Harvesting Alfalfa Seed—C. O. Grandfield, Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. D. A.

2:20 Red Clover Pollination and Seed Production—R. J. Walstrom

3:15 A Coordinated Program in Alfalfa Seed Production—R. L. Parker

Beginning Beekeepers' Program

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1951

Room 102, Fairchild Hall

Afternoon Session

J. R. Wick, Graduate Assistant, Kansas State College, Presiding.

1:00 Value of Honey in Prerog Fall, Winter and Spring Management—R. L. Parker

2:00 Installation of Package Bees—J. B. Kring, Instructor, Kansas State College

2:30 Value of Good Queen Bees in Colonies—R. L. Fischer, Instructor, Kansas State College

3:15 Motion Pictures—J. B. Kring

Westchester Co. Beekeepers Assoc.

New Rochelle, N. Y., January 21

The Westchester County Beekeepers Association will hold their regular monthly meeting on Sunday, January 21, 1951, at 2:30 P. M. in the Odd Fellows Hall, 20 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Election of Officers for the coming year will be held.

A honey exhibit will follow the business meeting.

A. M. Barnes, Publicity.



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Our price list is prepared, and a postal will bring it to you by return mail. May the New Year have much good in store for you, even the Blessings counted needful to this life. The Bible in Romans, I: in the 17th verse says: "The just shall live by faith." An admonition never more applicable than in these times when the world has so little to promise.



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'Queens arrived in fine shape, excellent acceptance.'

'I like to introduce queens in the paper cages, but thought they could not be safely shipped in them.'

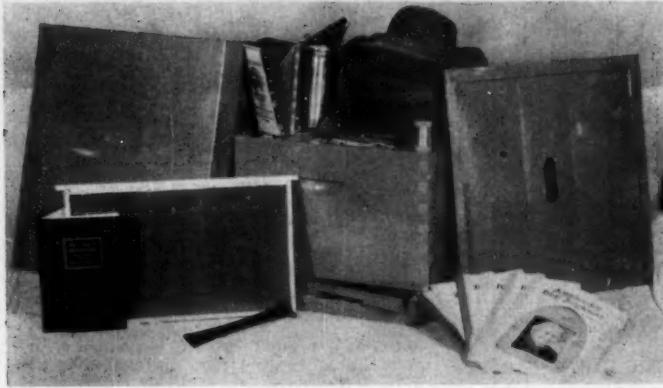
'I have had only two packages reported damaged; one contained one queen, the other five, only one queen lost through damage in transit. This surprised me a great deal. I expected to have a loss, but they ship quite well.'

Howard E. Crom, Ripon, California."

●

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THIS IS

Beginner's outfit showing hive with frames of foundation, a smoker, veil and hive tool, spool wire, a beginner's book and a bee journal.

HERE are several things that can be done in January by both the beginner and the experienced beekeeper. Beginners who haven't bees at the present time, but who are planning to start beekeeping in the spring, should be getting their orders in for package bees now. Bee breeders are very busy at the season when shipping of bees is under way, and sometimes it is difficult to fill orders promptly if they are not received well before time for shipment. If bees are ordered early, say in January, the beekeeper can nearly always be assured of shipment of his packages at the time he wants them.

Established colonies of bees build up faster in the spring than package bees, but if the beginner is considering buying colonies of bees from another beekeeper, he should be sure that the bees are clean and free from disease. New equipment will give more years of service than used equipment.

ORDERING PACKAGES

From May 1 to May 15 is the best time to hive package bees in nearly all parts of the country. The weather is more settled then and it is near the time for fruit bloom to start providing some nectar. The bees will start building up quickly and will be ready for the main honeyflow when it comes. I have received package bees in April, but so many times the chilly rainy season is under way at that time and it seems to take the packages longer to get started. So you should order your packages to arrive around the first part of May.

I would suggest that those who are just starting to keep bees pur-

chase about three 3-pound packages of bees of a good strain with queen for the first season. By getting three, you will still have a start if something happens to one or two the first season. Don't try to make many increases, and have too many colonies of bees until you have learned how to take care of them.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment should be purchased, assembled, and painted this winter so it will be ready for the package bees when they are delivered. Full instructions on how to assemble equipment will be included with the order.

For each package of bees the beginner will need at least one full-sized hive body, bottom board and lid, a full sheet of foundation for each frame, a smoker, hive tool, bee veil, gloves, wire for wiring frames, and a Boardman feeder. You will need one or more supers, and a queen excluder for each colony. The supers are for the bees to store honey in and the size of supers purchased will depend on individual choice. Full depth supers are nice for those capable of handling them, but when full of honey are very heavy. Shallow supers are much lighter and easier to manage. However, full depth supers are excellent to use later as extracting supers or double brood chambers when the beginner gets further along with beekeeping. I wouldn't advise the beginner to attempt section honey production, at least not until he understands his bees. The crowded condition the bees must be in to produce section honey encourages swarming.

LEARN BY READING

Another good thing to do in January is read. Get some good books on beekeeping and don't lay them away on the shelf—read them! There are books listed in the American Bee Journal and if you care to write me I would be glad to send you a list to choose from.

If you know any beekeepers in your locality, get acquainted with them and talk bees. They will be glad to help you. Join a beekeepers' association if there is one near you, attend the meetings and don't be backward in asking questions.

Mr. A. B. Erickson, of Whitehall, Wisconsin, writes to ask about cut comb honey production.

When producing comb honey do not leave the combs on the bees too long. The cappings will become travel stained and unsuitable for market, so remove the supers as soon as they are capped. It is essential to use thin foundation as it prevents a tough midrib. Do not keep foundation too long as it may become hard.

The best conditions for the production of either bulk honey or section comb honey are those prevailing during a steady and heavy flow of nice, light colored, heavy bodied honey. The best supers for bulk comb are shallow supers with full sheets of foundation, perhaps extending to within half inch of the bottom bars of the frames, but not wired in the frames. Some producers wax in the foundation; others

THE MONTH

by Frank E. McLaughlin

prefer to hold the foundation in with a top wedge.

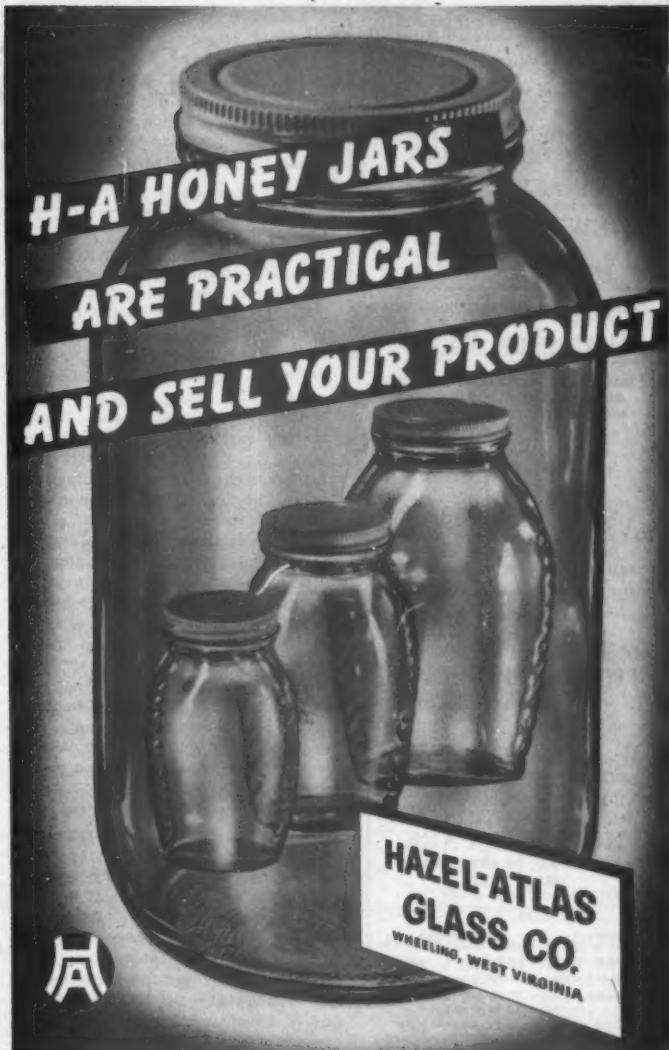
The size to cut chunks of comb honey depends on the demand. Some customers will take a full super of cut comb honey and others may want only a pound. Clear plastic containers can be purchased that hold about a pound. Stores that carry comb honey find the demand seems to be for about one-pound sizes. Cut comb honey can also be cut in chunks and placed in jars, and the jars filled with extracted honey.

When cutting chunk honey you will need a drip pan large enough to accommodate the amount of honey you will cut out at time. A framework can be made to fit the drip pan. I recommend using 1 x 2 inch lumber and tacking small mesh hardware cloth to the framework. This frame should be made so it can be laid flat over the pan and rest on the pan rim. Cut the comb out of the frame and lay it on the frame very gently. Let stand in a warm room overnight to allow the honey to drain from the cut cells.

To produce section or cut comb honey the bees must be watched carefully and the supers put on when the bees are right at swarming peak. But they must not be allowed to swarm. I use queen excluders on my comb honey colonies between the brood nest and super. This keeps the bees from putting spots of pollen in the super.

I do not recommend cut comb honey as it necessitates too much tedious work and mess. I believe most beekeepers go in for sections and chunk honey in jars, instead of dry cut comb.

(Write Mr. McLaughlin, care of American Bee Journal for help in answering your beekeeping problems.)



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Bee Culture

by Samuel Wagner

First editor and founder of the American Bee Journal.

BEE culture need no longer be a precarious and empirical pursuit. Discoveries and improvements have so elucidated its principles, that its process can be more definitely regulated than those of almost any other branch of rural economy. Without being divested in the least of that attractiveness which, from the earliest periods of history, drew to it the attention alike of the humble cottager and the inquiring student—making it a subject of unflagging interest and unfailing enjoyment, it now claims additional regard from the fact that it can be so conducted as to become a source of profit. It may be viewed, first, as a science having for its object the attainment of a correct knowledge of all that pertains to the life, habits and instincts of the honey bee; and, secondly, as a practical art, which regards all the attainments thus made and to be made, as the only reliable foundation of successful management.

The chief cause of the depressed condition of bee culture in general, is not to be traced to any want of attention to the subject. It is to be found rather in an inadequate knowledge of and erroneous opinions concerning the physiology and habits of the insect; in the defective or ill-adapted construction of the hives, however differing in form and material, in which it has been doomed to live and labor; and in an injudicious mode of treatment.

An adequate knowledge of the nature, habits, and instincts of the insect having once been attained, and a thorough control of the operations of the colony secured by the use of properly constructed hives,

the business fairly and truly becomes a subject of mere management.

But, in order to revive the business, to render it compensating, and to cause it to advance with steady pace, the establishment of a periodical paper, devoted to its interests, is highly important. In a country so extensive as this, where general Apriarian Conventions have not yet become customary, and beekeepers can seldom have personal intercourse with each other, a medium of communication, affording facilities for discussion and frequent interchange of opinions, is evidently needed. Such a medium, for those engaged in congenial pursuits, the "AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL" is intended to be; and such, with the aid and support of those for whose benefit it is specially intended, it may speedily become. It will serve, likewise, as a repository of whatever is, directly or collaterally, of practical value in this department of rural economy; and as a vehicle by which information can be readily, rapidly, and widely diffused, so that the early introduction of useful improvements may be secured. Such a periodical, will tend also to increase the number of apriarians, and thus make bee culture a business of more general importance, demonstrating, finally, that a vast and seemingly inexhaustible source of national wealth has hitherto been greatly neglected.

It is not proposed to give the Bee Journal a predominantly scientific cast. Aware that to be extensively useful, it must adapt itself to the wants of the community, it will constantly regard that object. Its con-

FOREHAND'S
Desert Bred Three Band
ITALIAN QUEENS
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**PACKAGE BEES
AND QUEENS**

John S. Shackelford
Rio Oso, California

This article is reprinted in part from the first issue of the American Bee Journal which appeared in January 1861. We believe it will be of general interest to all who keep bees. Some of its statements still hold true today, others you may find amusing. But more than that, we want to offer this article because it sets forth the aims and ideals the American Bee Journal still strives toward. Its late editor, C. P. Dadant, once said, "I want the American Bee Journal to be the finest publication about bees and beekeeping in the world." That is what we try to make it. — Editor

tents must be diversified. Its columns must be accessible alike to the apriarian, whose experience and observations enable him to communicate information, and to the inquirer whose primary desire is to obtain instruction. But while aiming to render bee culture more popular, and foster its extension, the Bee Journal will endeavor to attract to it the attention of professed students of natural science, and such may be assured that it is a subject worthy of their powers. That which engaged the faculties of a Columella, an Aristotle, and a Celsus, among the ancients, and a Swammerdam, a Reaumur and a Huber, among the moderns, cannot certainly be devoid of attraction for an inquiring mind.

In conducting this Journal, our aim will be to promote bee culture as a systematic practical pursuit, based on established principles and ascertained facts. In furtherance of this object, while we invite and will give scope to full and free, yet temperate and courteous discussion, we shall unreservedly, as occasion may require, express our own views and convictions--striving to place before the reader, the information requisite for intelligent judgment, on any topic that may claim attention or deserve notice.

We conceive that we have the means to render the Bee Journal both interesting and instructive; and our endeavor will be to make it not only a welcome visitor, but a valuable and reliable counsellor. It must, however, not be supposed that the paper is designed for those only who purpose engaging in bee culture on an extensive scale, and adopting

the methods and processes so highly appreciated abroad. It contemplates more general usefulness, and will address itself with equal earnestness, to that much more numerous class, whose operations are necessarily restricted within narrower limits. The most certain means of securing progress, are to be found in that which will enable common bee keepers, who still use only the simple straw, to prosecute the business with due success and satisfaction--thus inducing them finally to join in the march of improvement. Hence, all, and such especially, are invited to communicate with us freely, stating any difficulties they may have to encounter, or any vexations they may experience in this pursuit; giving us an account of their own peculiar methods and manipulations; or relating whatever of new or strange, in this department, comes under their notice--their joys and sorrows, as apriarians; their successes as well as mishaps.

Our desire is, of course, that bee-keepers, generally, would become readers and correspondents of the Journal; and that, each should regard it, for himself, as a medium of imparting, as well as of receiving information. We ask them to send us their queries, their suggestions, their remarks, and their criticisms, as well as the results of their reflections and experiments. Let them here record their observations, and relate their experience; and much that is valuable cannot fail to be elicited for the general benefit. Let them derive a hint from their favorite insect, which by concord and co-operative industry, insures the prosperity of the colony.

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Our National Organization

by John W. Holzberlein, Jr.

THE history of organization in beekeeping has been a varied one. We have recognized for many years that we need some sort of National hookup between our various smaller groups. Such an organization has functioned under different names and by different methods since before the memory of most of us. But the story of each has been a stormy one, and all have ended, generally dying a lingering death leaving the industry without organized national leadership for a

short span of years. But always reorganization takes place, and today we find ourselves with our leadership vested in the American Beekeeping Federation which was founded in Chicago during the war years with Oscar Schmidt as its first president.

While the aims of the Federation have been broader, and its efforts have been extended into more pursuits than any previous group that undertook to speak for the beekeepers of the Nation, still it has

one thing in common with all the older organizations that eventually failed. And that is that it still depends on voluntary contributions from its members for the funds on which it survives. The reason is obscure to me why we beekeepers should be so reluctant to support an organization with the sole purpose and power to serve our industry nationally. But we are, and at the present moment our treasury is so low as to make it imperative that many proposed projects be abandoned.

Our National organizations have all had faults. The present one has them, too. But what is the reasoning of a State Association that votes to stay out of the National body? Do they feel that it is not worthy of their support? Do they feel that we need no National voice? Or do they reason that they cannot afford the price of affiliation? If the association were a small, struggling one the excuse might have logic—though the records show that nearly all associations that are a part of the Federation have become livelier and have enjoyed membership increase. However, when a state like Texas, one of the leaders in the industry and this year with an enormous crop of fine honey, votes not to affiliate with the American Beekeeping Federation it is time to stop and think.

Texas is not alone in her attitude toward the Federation. Nor are all Texans failing to support the Federation for many of its most staunch supporters are from the Lone Star State. It is used as an example because of its importance and this truly gives the leadership of our industry something to think about.

Do some states disapprove of the Federation to the point where they think we would be better off without it? Surely they must know that they can make little improvement from the outside. From within alone can improvement be made.

It cannot be the amount of cash involved. The old American Honey Producers' League asked only \$12.00 to affiliate a state, and yet in its last years it collected from less than a dozen states.

The reasons then for our lack of enthusiasm in a National organization must be based in political fundamentals. There are others, too, that have an influence, and on which we like to shuffle the blame. But these, mainly geographic and

John Holzberlein has been president of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, president of the American Honey Producers' League, and president of the American Beekeeping Federation. An outstanding industry leader with a rich background of information writes on our greatest problem—industry organization.

economical, are more in the category of the lame excuse. The part geography plays is not a basic one for our facilities of transportation and communication are continually making our country smaller. Economic reasons for a lack of interest in a National organization are equally weak for one cannot help one phase of our industry without helping the others, so closely is it tied together. When honey commands a good price the purveyors of supplies, containers, and bees and queens all prosper.

Perhaps beekeepers as a whole have not yet awakened to the fact that we are living in an age of close associations of trades and industries. Group must be met by group. We may not want to exactly copy the coal miner's methods for getting results, yet we cannot overlook the fact that he gets them. Just look around you and see how few small businessmen you see today without some state or national hookup to which they pay regular dues and from which they receive assistance in problems that can be more efficiently handled by a group.

Let us take one out of the hat just like we took Texas, because the example fits the case. How well do you know your retail lumber dealer? If you know him pretty well why not ask him if he belongs to the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and what his dues are. The chances are that he is even a part of some state or district wide chain And yet we go along and foolishly believe we can hold our own in this competitive "League" without any National affiliation whatever.

One of our great weaknesses is in the organization of the organization itself. We do not cover the complete field. The lumber dealers do not have one group to sell building supplies and a totally different organization to grade lumber. But we do. At the time the Federation was organized in Chicago one man in particular fought for an associa-

tion that would embrace all phases of our industry in a National body. That man was H. J. Rahmlow, of Madison, Wisconsin. He spoke eloquently and bravely for such an organization that would take in even the American Honey Institute, itself. But he was overruled. I agreed with him in his thought, but did not believe the plan could be put into practice with the infant organization offering to be the parent. But the idea was, is, and always will be a sound one. It remains for us to find some way to put it into practice. As long as we have three, two, or five groups asking for the beekeepers' organization dollar we are going to have difficulty.

The American Honey Institute is a wonderful organization. Its work of honey publicity has no doubt had a far-reaching effect in making a Nation conscious of our product. But it covers only one phase of a broad industry, and spends a great part of its time in soliciting the voluntary funds on which it must live. Mrs. Grace, its director, took a sick organization twelve years ago and has put it on a sound financial basis. It now has a sound credit and a substantial reserve. It will live. Doubtless its board has reason for not wanting to tie it to the Federation. One thing we should not overlook, however, and that is the fact that the Institute has been largely supported by the businesses and organizations within the industry and not by the beekeeper himself. If it had not been for the Roots, the Dadants, the Lewis Company and others whose business is "beekeepers" and not "beekeeping" I fear the Institute would have had to operate on a very restricted budget at times.

The Federation has been largely beekeeper supported, and it has no reserve. In fact its secretary-treasurer Glenn Jones has failed to draw his full salary more often than not so that the plans of the organization could be carried out and the year ended without a deficit. He, too, spends more time than he should in doing the things necessary

to bring in funds instead of spending his energy in our behalf.

My point is, fellow beekeeper, that we are, as a group, depriving ourselves of the help that comes from organization. Whether it is indifference, lack of conviction, or just plain willingness to "Let George pay the bill," the results are the same. Honey is far too cheap, the support figure is too low, pollination benefits are too indefinite and the charges not uniform enough for the service rendered, and hundreds of similar problems that can be solved only in an organized way. Our general outlook is unstable to say the least. The brightest spot in the beekeeping picture is the likelihood of another world war. What a terrible thing to say! What kind of an industry is it that finds its prosperity in National calamity?

I have made a lot of bold statements. My criticisms cover a lot of people. Do I offer any solutions? I do, and they are: Organize. Organize. Organize. Get behind your National organization with your talents and your dollars. It is the old question of whether we want to prime the pump or try to get something for nothing. One way pays off—the other doesn't. After organization then what? Make the Federation what it ought to be. Now too few people are interested in its welfare to get any welfare out of it for themselves. Do we need new personnel? If so, let us get them. If enough people come in with the "Let's do it" attitude the results will occur, don't worry. But it will take the efforts of many, the few who have been carrying the load are about worn out. Funds? Here again the idea of the many pays off, for if each one bears his share, then no one need be burdened. And haven't you noticed how much better you feel after you have done your part without even waiting for the pay-off.

As our National president, Roy Grout, has said, "Let us make our dues to our state and national organizations our number one operating expense."

A Beekeeping Marathon

by J. E. Eckert

Beekeeping in California is carried on under a great variety of conditions and usually requires the beekeeper to move his bees to new locations two or more times in a season. Some commercial beekeepers pile up many thousands of miles each year in producing a honey crop or in moving bees for pollination purposes. Before coming to California I had had beekeeping experience in several states where colonies were maintained, for the most part, on permanent locations. So, after a period of some eighteen years, it seemed desirable to learn through personal contact some of the beekeeping problems in other portions of the country.

With these objectives in mind, I started on July 13 to visit various universities, experiment stations, honey processing plants, manufacturers of bee supplies and beekeepers in the central, north central and eastern states. I was fortunate in being able to attend several meetings in different areas and through this means, met several hundred beekeepers I would not have had an opportunity to meet otherwise. I had to miss other sessions I would liked to have attended and by setting a time schedule for the meetings I had to miss other areas I had hoped to see. But I did travel some 10,500 miles and made contacts in some 20 states, and the District of Columbia. I also took a side trip to Ottawa to see what the Dominion apiarist, Mr. Jamieson and his research staff were doing.

On a trip of this sort, one is struck with the similarity of beekeeping problems which occupy the attention of those engaged in the various phases of the industry. There was a common interest, of course, in the

honey support program and how it was working. The second most common item of discussion was the honey crop or prospects for getting one this season. The control of bee diseases was a close third subject in importance and this was divided first with concern over European foulbrood, then American foulbrood and the production of disease resistant bees, and the apparently newly discovered disease of the brood of bees in New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The heavy wintering losses in the central and north central states this past winter came in for considerable discussion at the meetings in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The use of bees in the pollination of legumes was a topic for discussion in a majority of the states as well as in Ottawa and considerable research was being carried on in this field in several of the states visited. The Nebraska and Iowa State Beekeepers Associations were actively sponsoring projects in pollination studies. Minnesota is starting a move to inspect all food processing plants, including honey houses, and to bring all up to a high standard of cleanliness.

The federal research laboratories I visited at Logan, Utah; Laramie, Wyoming; Madison, Wisconsin; Kelleys Island and Columbus, Ohio; and at Research Center, Beltsville, Md., were all busy with a variety of research projects, ranging from a study of pollination problems to the production and testing of American foulbrood resistant bees, manipulative practices, and a study of the antibiotic phenomenon associated with the culture of *Bacillus larvae*.

Another impression that I received on this trip was that the beekeeping industry is not as aggressive as it

should be for its own good in the merchandising of its products and by-products. The mechanization of agriculture has tended to change many beekeeping locations, some being improved but many being reduced in value. The relatively low price of honey and the continued high prices paid for labor and equipment are contributing factors to this state of affairs. Commercial operators generally are seeking ways and means of reducing costs. The Bogenschutz uncapping machine, which can uncaps from six to nine combs a minute, is a definite advance in the mechanics of honey production and is adaptable to centralized extracting plants for large outfits, or where two or more beekeepers use a central plant, or for a beekeeper with 800 to 1,000 or more colonies who does most of his own work with the aid of women or children.

Some individual beekeepers have set up most efficient honey plants to process honey produced by themselves and their neighbors for a limited sales territory and they are doing a good job without filter presses. This was an encouraging side of the picture, together with the possibilities of the Bogenschutz uncapping machine. I visited two establishments in Illinois, one in Minnesota, two in New York and one in Canada where the producers had excellent processing plants. The industry needs more of them in every state, possibly in the form of small cooperatives or places where beekeepers can exchange labor and experience in the different fields of production.

The beekeeping industry is big and important but widely scattered and unorganized. It does not have a large enough output to maintain a national advertising program. A visit to the American Honey Institute indicated the great amount of advertising that organization is getting for the industry with a minimum of funds. Their effectiveness could be quadrupled by the provision of only a modest sum. The American Beekeeping Federation is doing a great deal for the industry in legislative and administrative channels and they could be more effective with more support from every beekeeper. Why should honey be selling today at from six to ten cents a pound retail less than two years ago when all commodities the

The Bogenschutz uncapping machine. One girl can do the work of two or three men and keep two or three extractors busy.



beekeeper has to buy are considerably higher?

A visit to the A. I. Root Company, Walter T. Kelley Co., and the Dandant Company revealed that each one was enjoying good business, an indication that the beekeeping industry is very much alive and growing.

The Honey Cooperatives at Sioux

City, Iowa; Lima, Ohio; Mt. Sterling, Illinois; Groton, New York; and Columbus, Ohio were busy and are generally well equipped. (I did not get to visit the Ohio Cooperative but did meet its energetic sales manager, Mr. Franks.)

It was a pleasure to meet so many associated with the industry in the different states and to discuss with

them the over-all problems of the beekeeping industry. I want to thank all I met for their many courtesies. My one regret is that I could not take more time in each place or to visit other places and to meet more beekeepers along the way.

University of California
Davis

The Use of Honey to Produce Sleep

by D. C. Jarvis, M.D.

HERE are four kinds of poor sleepers. First, those who have trouble in falling asleep. Second, those who sleep so lightly that the noise of an expanding feather in a pillow is likely to awaken them. Third, those who sleep soundly, but wake up when the night is still young. Fourth, the group who have all these difficulties: trouble going to sleep, fitful sleeping, and waking up too early.

The first type—the "I have a terrible time going to sleep" individual generally is a tense, stubborn, aggressive person who is convinced that he has a mission and who takes himself and the world too seriously. His attempt to go to sleep is a study in squirming, worming, fidgeting and turning, and with each turn he becomes more anxious about not sleeping. His marital partner is likely to feel that she is sharing the bed with an octopus doing a rhumba. This type ends by fighting sleep instead of relaxing and loses the fight out of sheer fatigue in the early hours of the morning, falling asleep in spite of himself.

The second type—the fitful sleeper is often middle aged and one of the very frequent causes of fitful sleeping in such individuals is heartburn.

The third type—the early waker, is sometimes the person who is not as active as he used to be. He is taking frequent cat naps during the day, or resting because he tires more easily than he once did. Nevertheless, he goes to bed early because a horizontal position promises to be restful. The result of early retiring is that he is up while the tomcats are still saluting the moon and he complains of not being able to sleep.

Most everyone is familiar with

common aids to sleep which include the trick of lying with the eyes closed, and visualizing a large blackboard. On the blackboard you imagine your hand with a large paint-brush dipped in white paint, tracing, with exquisite care a big number 3. The numeral is traced very slowly and a second one is started when the first one is finished. By the time you reach the third one you often find yourself asleep. Another trick is concentrating on relaxing every joint in the body: finger joint by finger joint, to the wrist, up to the arms, etc. This has proved a very helpful remedy for insomnia in many individuals.

The best remedy of all to produce sleep is honey. Honey acts as a sedative to the body. If you should discover that you are having difficulty in falling asleep at night or after you do fall asleep that you wake up easily and find it difficult to fall asleep again then you should take honey. Honey is a predigested sugar. It has been digested in the bees' honey stomach. Honey does not require digestion by the human body. After honey is taken by mouth it is in the blood stream at the end of twenty minutes.

If you take one tablespoonful of honey at the evening meal each day you will soon discover that you begin to anticipate bedtime and that it is a bit difficult to banish a feeling of drowsiness when for social reasons one is obliged to postpone the usual bedtime. You will observe that you fall asleep soon after your head is placed on the pillow. If one tablespoon of honey taken at the evening meal is not sufficient to produce sound sleep at night or something has happened during the latter part of the day to key you up, then add three teaspoonfuls of

apple cider vinegar to a cup of honey and place it in a wide mouthed bottle or jar that will admit a teaspoon. This is kept in the bedroom.

When preparing for bed at night two teaspoonfuls of this mixture should be taken.

These two teaspoonfuls of honey and apple cider vinegar should enable you to fall asleep within a half hour after getting into bed. If you should not be asleep at the end of an hour in bed, take two more teaspoonfuls of honey and apple cider vinegar mixture. If at the end of a second hour in bed you should still be awake take two more teaspoonfuls. Continue to take two teaspoonfuls of honey and apple cider vinegar mixture each hour until you fall asleep.

If you awake during the night and again it is difficult to fall asleep take two teaspoonfuls of the honey and apple cider vinegar mixture. No remedy I find works 100%. If one is greatly disturbed, or is experiencing a severe emotional upset or has to face a difficult situation the following day, the honey and apple cider vinegar mixture may not produce sleep. The honey and apple vinegar mixture works nearly 100% in producing sleep in the average individual.

It is far superior to the usual "lullaby pills" prescribed to produce sleep and being harmless can be taken indefinitely. The honey may be taken alone to produce sleep but Vermont folk medicine states that apple cider vinegar should be added to the honey in the proportion of three teaspoonfuls of apple cider vinegar to each cup full of honey. This combination is more effective in producing sleep than the honey alone.

NATIONAL MEET

Stresses Three - Point Program

A slate of 26 speakers, with a pollination panel of six more, are lined up for the program of the annual convention of the American Beekeeping Federation, according to Glenn O. Jones, Federation secretary.

The convention, scheduled for the last day of this month and the first two in February, will be held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver, Colorado. Thomas L. Ball, Denver, is in charge of local arrangements.

Familiar introductory speakers will be John W. Holzberlein, past president from Colorado; Federation President Roy A. Grout, Illinois; and Federation Secretary - Treasurer Glenn O. Jones, Iowa.

Government Controls — How Imminent

Alan Root, Ohio, will speak the first day on "The Current Status of Government Controls." This is an era in which radical changes can occur overnight, and one in which Federation influence has and will continue to carry a heavy load for the beekeeper.

The annual ladies' auxiliary banquet, held each year in conjunction with the convention, will add a touch of feminine gaiety to the first evening. Mrs. Carl E. Killion, Illinois, will be toastmistress.

Mrs. Grace Speaks At Banquet

The honored guest of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Harriet M. Grace, Wisconsin, will be their banquet speaker, according to Mrs. Killion. Mrs. Grace is director of the American Honey Institute.

Research in honey and application of this research will be handled deftly by R. B. Willson, New York, and Jonathan W. White, Jr., Pennsylvania.

Willson's topic is "Old and New Outlets for Honey in Industry." As he is chairman of the Honey Utilization committee, this talk should contain valuable market information.

White, head of the honey section in USDA's Eastern Regional Research lab, will make public and interpret recent research with honey.

All standing committees will meet separately before noon of January

31. The Ladies Auxiliary annual business meeting is slated to convene simultaneously with the standing committee meetings.

A unique sidelight of the convention will be a contest on identification of honey flavors. Contestants must identify the source of a number of unlabeled flavors, gathered from Texas to Minnesota. This should tax the taste buds of even our veteran honey samplers.

Holzberlein Directs Main Banquet

A full second day's program will be climaxed by the annual Federation banquet, starring that masterful toastmaster, John W. Holzberlein, Jr., Colorado.

Honey handling and marketing will be thoroughly dissected from both the bulk-sales viewpoint and the retail-sales angle. Sanitation, packaging, advertising, and local marketing will all be treated.

Ten Speakers Treat Marketing

Ten speakers from eight different states will cover honey handling and marketing. Charles C. Hansen, Texas, will introduce Thursday's program with his talk, "A Foundation for Honey Research."

Woodrow Miller, past president from California, will follow with a discussion of bulk honey processing. His talk is titled, "Honey—From the Hive to the 60-Pound Can."

Within the last year many changes have been made in state and federal sanitation requirements. Henry A. Schaefer, Wisconsin, will outline these and other proposed changes. Honey houses must be sanitary—but how sanitary? This is a question beekeepers in many sections are mulling over now.

"What is GOOD Advertising?"

A round-table advertising panel, directed by Hans H. Schumacher, California, will conclude this second day. "Honey—What is GOOD Advertising?" is the panel subject.

New and old angles, both good and bad, will be analyzed by members of this round table. Just what is effective honey advertising? How much can one get for how little cash outlay?

Third Day—Pollination

The third day will launch a full

coverage of pollination, the newest trend in beekeeping. The Federation justly claims credit for supplying the first impetus to this exciting trend, started six years ago with the first meeting of its Honey and Pollen Plants Committee.

Edgecombe Speaks

Spotlighting the pollination slate is Dr. Sam W. Edgecombe, Utah, chairman of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee, which two months ago concluded the most brilliant Pollination conference yet sponsored by the Federation.

Edgecombe will speak of the two facets of pollination that are now capturing the attention of beekeepers and farmers alike. "Pollination—as a Service to Agriculture and Added Income for Growers and Beekeepers" is the title of this impending talk.

The Tucson Pollination Conference will be reviewed, following Edgecombe's talk.

James I. Hambleton, head of the Bee Culture Lab at Beltsville, Maryland, will explain the integration of pollination into the program of his lab.

Six Tell of Personal Work

The past summer brought to light many angles concerning pollination. Beekeepers over the nation discovered some of the things they could and could not do in pollination of legumes. Six pollinating beekeepers, located in different parts of the country, will tell of their personal 1950 experience in pollination.

A pollination round table, Edgecombe moderating, will conclude the 1951 Federation convention the afternoon of February 2d. Contracts for pollination servicing will command the attention of this group.

The advisability of attempting to produce both honey and seed, and Federation publicity on pollination will also be discussed.

With this imposing program before them, beekeepers going to Denver can be sure of coming home with something of value—whether they are operating for seed or honey; whether they need help most in marketing, packaging, or in their local and state organizations.

Denver's Famous Points of Interest

CIVIC CENTER

Colorado State Capitol—Historic Colorado landmark, built of native granite, and domed with pure Colorado gold leaf.

City and County Building—Erected at a cost of \$5,000,000. Noted for its architectural beauty.

Greek Theatre—Unique, outdoor amphitheatre, popular for summer meetings and concerts.

Marshall Library—Of particular interest to visitors is the display of 50,000 pictures depicting the development of the West.

United States Mint—Most modern of the three mints in the country. Conducted tours.

Hospitality Center—Information service for visitors. Literature on attractions, points of interest, what to see and do while in Colorado.

PARKS

City Park—Denver's largest park, featuring zoo, picnic grounds, statuary, etc.

Berkeley Park—Bathing beach, ice skating, fishing, and picnicking.

Cheesman Park—Beautiful landscaping, distinctive architecture, and inspiring view of mountains make this one of Denver's most popular parks.

Washington Park—Bathing beach, tennis courts, ice skating, Mt. Vernon flower gardens, lawn bowling, picnic grounds, etc.

Mountain View Park—Offers magnificent view of 150 miles of the Colorado Rockies. "Peak Finder" to identify famous peaks.

Convention members will find a variety of entertainment in wintertime Denver. Denver's snow-covered mountain parks are a new world to see for both first visitors and those who have been there in other seasons. From a midwinter round of golf (average golfing days per year—300) to professional and college basketball and hockey matches, the sports fan will find much to his liking. For music lovers, there are the Denver Symphony concerts; for those interested in art there are exhibits. The winter visitor will find city conveniences within easy reach of the finest outdoor recreational opportunities.

Below: Cosmopolitan Hotel and a view looking west to the Continental Divide from Cheesman Park in Denver's residential district. (Photos courtesy Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau)

MUSEUMS

State Historical Museum—Historical exhibits of the early West.

Denver Museum of Natural History—Unusual, natural-habitat displays of groups of animals, birds, and flowers.

Denver Pioneer Museum—Collections of historical objects and documents relating to Denver's early-day development.

Denver Art Museum—Exhibits of ancient and modern paintings, sculpture, and prints.

Chappell House—Gallery of contemporary art. Also, collection of American, South

Sea, and African native art.

DENVER BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

City Auditorium—Basketball and sports events, symphony, trade shows, and stage plays.

Municipal Stadium—New multi-million dollar structure used for livestock shows, circuses, and special events.

Municipal Airport—New terminal point for five airlines.

Denver University—Pioneer Stadium, Civic Theater, and Chamberlin Observatory.

Old Windsor Hotel—Authentic relics of Colorado's lush mining era. Conducted tours.

Federal Government Buildings—Custom House, Post Office, Federal Reserve Bank, Denver Federal Center.

Military Installations—Lowry Air Force Base; U. S. Naval Air Station; Veterans' Administration Hospital; Fitzsimmons

General Hospital, largest in the nation.

DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS

Buffalo Bill's Grave—Located atop Lookout Mountain with adjacent museum of Western paintings and relics of the period.

Mt. Evans—America's highest auto road. Evergreen Lake—Summer fishing and golf, ice skating, picnic grounds.

Winter Park—Skiing, hiking, camping.

Red Rocks—Colorful, fantastic rock formations with world-famous natural, outdoor theater.

Wild Game Preserve—Located on Lookout Mountain. Buffalo and other game may be seen in their natural habitat.

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Industrial—For years, Denver has attracted myriad industries peculiarly suited to this area. Of these, the mammoth packing industry, located in the stockyards area on the north central edge of the city, is probably the best known and most interesting to visitors.

Agricultural—The Wasatch and Denver produce markets serve as a clearing house for practically all Colorado-grown produce. Here, farmers, food brokers, and processors, establishments meet to start the procession of foodstuffs to the nation's dinner tables.

Residential—Many of Denver's finest homes were built with fortunes accumulated during the fabulous mining days. Better residential areas may be seen by driving along any of the city's parkways.





Blossoms of hairy vetch pollinated by bees belonging to Bill Lee, a student at the University of Arkansas who pays his expenses from profits from his beekeeping.

QUIET by accident, a beekeeper discovered the nectar producing possibilities of hairy vetch in central Arkansas, several years ago. Up to that time white Dutch clover was the principal source of early spring honey in this part of the state. Imagine the astonishment of one beekeeper when upon a routine spring inspection he found in one of his yards a number of hives with supers filled with water white honey already capped before the clover was in full bloom. He noticed that the honey, though of a good mild flavor, was somewhat thinner than the usual clover production. Being a man of little literary attainment and knowing of no other early nectar source, he decided that the cool rainy season had caused the earliest blooms to produce a thinner honey of a different flavor, so he sold the product as clover honey. It reached the market some time before the other commercial producers could extract their crop. This discovery led to a spring build-up for these earlier clover blossoms but strangely enough, this one yard alone, gave results. A few seasons later 200 packages of bees were placed on clover pastures. At the usual beginning of the nectar flow, one yard was found with surplus already capped and the brood nest crowding the queen. Since the clover had not done well and was already plowed under, an investigation to determine the nectar source was begun. The bees were found to be busily working the blossoms of a nearby field of hairy vetch.

The next year the rush was on to find similar fields for coverage, and beekeepers, in conjunction with agricultural agents and farmers who were interested in the legume as a cover crop, began promoting the planting of vetch for bee pasturage. Where clover honey yields had been from 25 to 50 pounds per hive average, vetch often doubled this figure.

under the same climatic conditions. As the planting of vetch became more general over the state, an agricultural industry of vetch seed production measured in the millions of pounds annually has developed.

In 1939 less than a quarter of a million pounds of hairy vetch seed was produced in the state from an estimated less than one thousand acres. In 1949 government statistics indicate that four and one-half million pounds were produced from 18,000 acres. This does not take into consideration the thousands of acres planted for soil enrichment, for forage, or the acreage planted by orchardists who prefer vetch for a cover crop because of the ease with which it reseeds itself.

Despite the many authenticated cases where up to 1,000 pounds of seed have been produced per acre when adequately pollinated by honey bees, and the many planters who will not attempt to grow vetch seed without controlled pollination, the average state production is less than 200 pounds per acre since a large per cent of the farmers still leave to chance the important job of pollination. Nevertheless, the state ranks third in vetch seed production and, according to the Crop Reporting Service, was one of the only two states to show an increase in production in 1949. When more and more seed growers become aware of the benefits of the honey bee it is believed that production can, in many instances, be doubled or trebled without increasing the acreage.

The University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, in conducting experiments in seed production the past year at the Rice Experiment Station, harvested 500 pounds of vetch seed per acre with only a few bumblebees, native solitary bees and butterflies available. This definitely established to their satisfaction that even though bees may materially in-

Vetch - - - A

by J. H. Davis*

crease seed production, pollinating insects are not essential when the season is right and weather conditions favorable. When weather conditions are unfavorable for natural blossom fertilization, honey bees are usually insurance that a crop of seed can be harvested.

Another result of these experiments has been the development of a new vetch—Doark—from plants of the Willamette variety. This hybrid promises to produce more seed and be better adapted to our changing climate. Certain counties are being allotted 500 pounds each of this seed to be tested on different types of soil and under different climatic conditions. When a grower obtains the seed it is recommended that pollination be provided for by the use of one hive of bees per acre.

Since vetch blooms in May, normally one of our rainy months, little seed is set without the use of honey bees. However, rains and cool weather may so interfere that sometimes few seed form even though bees are present. Rainfall was heavy in May, 1949, and one Arkansas beekeeper, usually successful in both honey and seed production, on the same land which in other years produced 800 to 1000 pounds of vetch seed per acre, harvested an average of about 300 pounds, even though the crop was adequately covered with bees.

Hairy vetch produces an excellent quality of delicately flavored, mild honey, from water white to light amber in color. Production is increased when early spring rainfall is above the average and the temperature is above 80 degrees. Even a few degrees below 80 may cause a surplus failure though other conditions may be favorable. On sultry May days when the nectar flows freely, the bees work themselves into a frenzy in their eagerness to secure it. From 50 to 100 pounds average is not uncommon. The volume of surplus depends upon the soil, the season, the blossoms available, and the colony strength.

*Inspector of Apiaries, State Apairy Board, Little Rock, Arkansas.

A Door To Profits

for farmer and beekeeper

V. L. Arnold, successful seed producer and beekeeper of Newark, Arkansas, describes his method of vetch seed production as follows:

"You must have a soil with average fertility and enough drainage not to become water logged in winter or spring or hold pockets of water to drown out the plants. Sand, loam, clay or buckshot will do if the above conditions are met on field locations.

"Preparation of the soil should be very thorough. Anytime in the summer or fall you have ground ready, take any of the trash farming implements, orchard tiller, diggers, cultivators, etc., that will prepare the soil, that is, loosen it up and kill the vegetation leaving the trash and vegetation evenly distributed over the top surface. This trash helps hold moisture, stops runoff, wind erosion, and gives an over-coat of protection to the young plants. In addition to these benefits you have all the organic matter near the roots for a quick start. This organic matter plus the best soil in the field means an ideal seedbed for the vetch. Stirring this soil should be done often enough to keep a well mulched soil clean of competing crops or weeds. If you do not use the trash method, break with disc, harrow, or any way to get a clean, well mulched seedbed.

"For the greatest harvest of seed you want the maximum growth that will, under average rains, winds, etc. stand with less than 10% of the total field wallowed down. On fertile fields an early planting will practically all wallow down and as the vetch goes down so goes your seed at harvest time. The better the soil, the later the planting and the lesser amount of seed should be used to control growth. Ten pounds of seed on fertile land with 1 1/4 bushels Abruzzi rye, November 15, is ideal seeding; on thin land 1 1/2 to 2 bushels rye and up to 15 pounds vetch seed per acre. On good soil it can profitably be sown all through November.

"If fertilizer is to be applied, do it as evenly as possible over the field. If it is applied in spots the vetch

will be spotted and will ripen so unevenly that much seed will be lost in harvesting.

"By all means inoculate all seed according to directions furnished on the nitrogen cans. One man who went to his field to plant vetch discovered that the inoculation he had bought was left behind 1/2 mile at his home and reasoned that it was too much trouble to go back that distance for those little cans and that it probably was 'no good anyway.' Well, his combine harvested a fair crop of rye on this land the following spring, but no vetch. Some of his vetch reached the 6-inch-high mark, turned red, and withered away. The next year this man put rye and vetch back on this land but he took time to personally inoculate the vetch. This second year it made a wonderful growth and a little over 500 pounds recleaned vetch seed per acre. Do not leave off the inoculation to retard growth as this will certainly rob your soil of the nitrogen taken from the air.

"After these simple rules and precautions are followed it is time to relax and follow your favorite sport. Fish or hunt until about April 25th when you must have at least one good colony of bees for every acre of vetch, located at different sides of large fields. This number is a money-maker for both farmer and beekeeper.

"Some think there is no use plant-

ing rye with vetch and putting bees on it. I know an Arkansas farmer who in 1947 did not want bees on his vetch. What he did produce fell to the ground and he harvested nothing. Farmer M., of Newark, who did not think it necessary to put rye with his vetch, farms land with a dirt road as property line between him and Farmer A. At harvest time Farmer A. averaged 1000 pounds recleaned vetch seed per acre and went three rounds with his combine around Farmer M.'s vetch field but did not get enough seed to pay cost of combining. Farmer M. did prepare his soil and inoculate his seed. He had excellent land but he planted 30 pounds of seed to the acre without anything to hold up the vetch vines. The bees could not work down in the thick mass as well as on the field with rye and when rain came the vetch scalded and much of it rotted off at the surface of the ground. What seed matured was either on the ground or so near the ground that it absorbed enough moisture to either rot or pop out when the sun was hot.

"Vetch when held off the ground does not pop out badly but should be combined when most of the seed is on the vine and ready, and before the seeds get so dry that they will crack in the cylinder of the combine. The seed should then be recleaned and run through a spiral separator to separate from the rye."

Seed pods in the same field where the yield was approximately 600 pounds seed per acre. These pictures were made by Irving Skipper of Little Rock, and were taken in Pulaski County.



Honey Pot Candies

"Action with what one has at hand should always be the starting point."

"I've been boiling orange blossom honey! My, what a delight! What a joy! I never touch honey without feeling the joy of it. It holds so much of the great and the small; the near and the far; closeness and expansion." That's what I heard Mrs. Lloyd R. Watson say one morning as she burst out of her kitchen to exclaim and to ask me to come and taste—come and smell! "Oh, isn't that fine! What wonderful things could be done with this honey! What natural qualities it possesses—just waiting for man's mind to turn it to his fancy and abundance."

Thus Mrs. Watson enthuses over orange blossom honey today—but if you'll call on her tomorrow morning you will doubtless find her enthusiasm equally high for goldenrod honey or buckwheat or perhaps an amber blend. She says, "You see, it has taken me 25 years to begin to use buckwheat honey successfully in my candy. It's a hard honey to work up satisfactorily but I am bound to conquer its orneriness. You see, we have more buckwheat honey than any other kind many years in this part of New York state, so it is logical for me to use as much of it as possible in my work. My triumph over its difficulties will please me the more and I hope for results good enough to please my trade."

Some thirty years ago Mrs. Watson began experimenting with the larger use of honey in the home

than was common at that time. She tried new uses for it not only in the prosaic or routine dishes concocted for the family table but she envisioned a candy so wholesome that even those children with below-normal digestion could indulge and not suffer afterwards. This sympathetic attitude was definitely strengthened by the fact that her two young sons belonged in that class. This, then, was the powerful urge which gave birth to the delicious confection which each year now makes its way over large sections of the globe.

"Food candy" was the name first used, for that is just what this homemade candy was. Although the original name has been dropped, the same wholesome, digestible qualities are used now as have been during all the years. This fact is apparent to anyone who knows how eagerly Mrs. Watson studies and ponders the merits of all ingredients which she uses—the various honeys in relation to their blending qualities with the several flavorings; the pureness of the available flavorings, and some of these include pure orange and pure lemon flavorings; the several kinds of chocolate; the nuts best suited to go with certain flavored honey—not to mention the careful consideration given to those ingredients which are used in smaller proportions than those just mentioned.

Mrs. Watson's early art training proved to be one of the valuable as-

sets of the business. Anyone who has seen the unusual and delightful touches in the decoration of containers which bear this honey candy away from the Honey Pot can testify to this fact. And indeed every piece of candy which Mrs. Watson produces bears visible evidence of her interest in bees. The tell-tale hexagonal print of honey comb is her design, not only on the bottom of candies but on portions of her wrappings, all of which speak of her appreciation of color harmony.

"Why don't more women start home industries, and beekeepers' wives consider honey products? That's what they have at hand. Action with what one has close at hand should always be the starting point." And Mrs. Watson would recommend that more women make a start, no matter how small or feeble the beginning. Her own business, although small, is a supporting industry with ready sales wherever its product has been put before the public. Her recipes—the results of many, many years of experimentation—are secret and rightly so. She hopes for an expansion which is based on the worth or value of individual expression, that intangible something which raises her candy to a higher plane than other kinds on the market. She can say with no boasting tone, "This is the only kind of honey candy, of this particular style, which can be purchased anywhere in the world."



Why Not a New Clover?

In another column we give a short review of Dr. von Frisch's new book on the bees' language and their sense of smell as well as taste, together with their color perception.

Dr. von Frisch states in his book that bees are attracted to flowers which have nectar of a high sugar content. For years there have been spasmodic trials to rear a bee with a longer tongue so that we might get greater seed yield from such crops as red clover whose blossoms have deep corollas, difficult for the honey bee to utilize. Perhaps with our new methods of artificial fertilization and

hybridizing of selected lines we may yet accomplish that.

But there is also a large field in following out the suggestions of Dr. von Frisch and selecting and breeding red clovers with a higher nectar concentration so that the bees will more readily be attracted to them. And since the honey bee can with difficulty distinguish a red color, why not change the red clover into a blue or white one? Then we might increase its attractiveness to the point where it would be less difficult to concentrate the activity of the colony on the red clover blossoms.



Simple Ways



Charles B. Miles of Iowa (top left) lets his pickup truck do some of his advertising for him. All kinds of similar trucks come in to our place. Most of them carry only the owner's name and address and truck weight figures. A few advertise. So this one simple method of selling is not used by most beekeepers seeking a local market. Some go further than Miles and have pictures and side panels with words and decorations.



P. E. Heath has a roadside market (second from top left) he calls "The Bee Hive," with gas service and added goods that people who stop may want. The window displays are of honey, and hives of bees are kept to the right of the building. A spacious parking area will add to the appeal of such a place. It is a small business and often fresh fruits and vegetables are added in season.



This enterprising New York beekeeper (see umbrella) goes to Florida in winter and sells honey from this simple stand. The umbrella helps too, down where he goes, even in "winter." He nets enough from the sale of honey to make a profit and pay all the expenses of what he considers a vacation. We often wonder if honey, being a natural food, is not thought of by customers as best procured in simple country ways.



Fair exhibits are one of the best means of advertising honey that we have. Often the attendance at these gala times will be from 500,000 to 1,500,000 people. What a chance! This exhibit (lower left) captured first prize at the State Fair in Florida in 1948. Demonstrations showing how honey can be used at home are always sure to draw a crowd. Also how honey is extracted. Give out samples and leaflets.

Ruth Anderson sends this picture (below) of a self serve stand on Highway 75. We have seen others here and there. People are basically honest as few dollars are lost at these stands from theft of either money or goods. They are best near home and not isolated. Keep the stock up and have the stand bright and clean. Try for the unusual in packaging. Don't hide the stand. Have it right out front.



to Sell Honey

William Stauff (Pennsylvania) sent the top right picture as an entry in our cover contest. It is small for that purpose but it does fit right into this series of selling pictures. He uses the Federation slogan as a passenger car sign. It is doubtful if anyone else has seen the advantage of this particular use. Very good idea. Wish it had his name and address. The attention value of this sign is evident.

W. A. Stephen, Extension Beekeeper for North Carolina, is the donor of the picture second from the top at the right, a simple honey display in a store window. Often such displays also double feature pancake flour, waffle mixes, or biscuit mixes and the combination seems doubly valuable to the storekeeper. Change of display will keep the attention fresh and increase sales.

Woodrow Miller, California, shows an inside display, next to bottom at the right. Different packs and appropriate signs lend variety that holds attention. Most stores will allow displays if the beekeeper furnishes the racks and selling material. Honey recipes, bee facts, lights, change, variety are important items in the store display; prominent position if possible.

Lose Brothers, Louisville, (lower right) set up their own display. They are honey distributors. Few distributors use displays. Some, like Andre Prost, not only use display but source honeys for sales. Prost's collection of honey from all over the world is unique in honey selling. Honey has a distinct source appeal but there are not many who capitalize on it.

Albert Clagg, Ohio, uses this beautiful honey sign in front of his house. Just three words, a catchy design, definite directions. Add repetition, up and down the road and it is sure fire when traffic is heavy enough to bring volume in stops. Too many signs lack attention value. Too many have small letters and too much to read. Remember the customer may be going seventy miles an hour.



Dissension in the Honey Industry

A correspondent writes, "From what we hear and gather over the 'grapevine,' there is some dissension among beekeepers as they seem to think the Government price support program for honey favors packers."

It should be pointed out that the industry asked for a producer program—one that would have enabled the beekeeper to obtain a loan on his crop until such time as he could have sold it at a figure which he thought was right. Under such a program, buyers would have had to compete for honey.

The program which the Government established for 1950 by-passed the honey producer to a large extent. It is a packers' program,

but it does offer an outlet for the first time to a producer who desires or needs to move a part or all of his crop of honey. It put a floor under the price of honey. It has much in its favor, and it does operate through recognized channels of marketing.

Until the present program of price support has had an opportunity to be tested thoroughly, producers might better think what distress lots of honey could be selling for if we did not have price support, and cease their dissension. Our industry has had far too much of dissension for too long. We need a constructive approach through adequate organization to solve our problems.

At right: Miss Maurizio in the laboratory, examining her bees in little boxes in the thermostat. By this method she determines the duration of life of the bees and also finds out if a substance is toxic to them.

Opposite page: The institute at Liebefeld showing the experimental bee house. Miss Maurizio (right) with Mrs. Dorothy Hodges of England. Mrs. Hodges is also a specialist in pollen research work.



Anna Maurizio -

Liebefeld Scientist

Her work in honey analysis is an

- important contribution to Swiss and world bee culture.
-

Anna Maurizio was born at Zurich, Switzerland, and attended the high school of agriculture at Lemberg, Poland where her father was a botany professor at the technical high school. He is also known as the author of two books: "History of Nutrition," and "History of Alcoholic Drinks."

At the University of Bern, Switzerland, Miss Maurizio acquired her doctor's degree in botany and has worked since 1930 as a botanist

Denver Meeting is Important to You

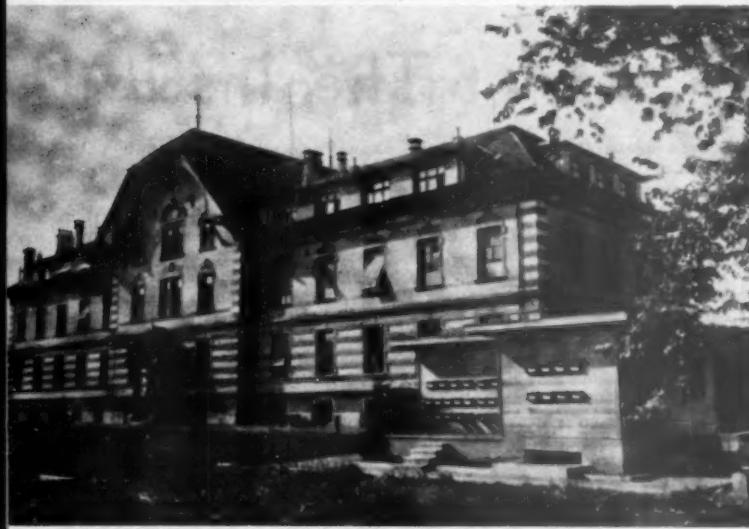
It is in this and its associated meetings that the program for the industry for the year ahead will be established. You have an interest in the bee and honey industry; and you have a voice in the program of the industry if you attend or see that you are adequately represented. This is important to you because it will affect your future.

We are in a changing time. Something happened on June 25 that is going to affect seriously everyone of us. That something was the beginning of the conflict in Korea, a situation which has become increasingly critical.

The program of the Department of Agri-

culture to retire cash-crop lands to grasses and legumes has been set aside at a time when it was gaining great momentum. Our pollination program will slow up in the face of these changes. Strategic materials and manpower are becoming increasingly critical in supply. Regulations controlling supplies of materials and wages and prices are being drafted.

Critical times are ahead. The industry must be able to take its part and maintain its position along with other branches of agriculture. At Denver, you will have your opportunity to have a voice in organization and its plans for the future.



in the bee division of the Swiss experimental station at Liebefeld-Bern. The directors of the institute there are Prof. Dr. Burri, and Dr. O. Morgenthaler.

Miss Maurizio's work must be both fascinating and exacting. It consists chiefly of microscopical analyses of honey and pollen; studies of the biology of flowers with regard to bees; intoxication of bees by toxic pollen, nectar or honeydew, and by insecticides; the importance of pollen for longevity of bees; and fun-

gous disease of bees and brood. Reports of her work appear from time to time in the Swiss Bee Journal and its scientific supplements and in other papers. (The reader is referred to a report of great interest which appeared in the Bee World, February, 1950, p. 9-12. This article gives a clear account of experiments to determine the influence of pollen feeding and brood rearing on the length of life of bees. It was translated into English by Mrs. Hodges, whose picture appears on this page.)

Besides her scientific work, the Liebefeld institute profits from Miss Maurizio's knowledge of slavic languages, which is a great asset in following Polish and Czech beekeeping literature.

In recognition of her merits in honey analyses the Swiss Beekeepers Association has made her an honorary member.

This short account is written in tribute to the work she is doing which will benefit all of us interested in bees.



J. R. Williams, Omar, West Virginia, mailed us this dish for comb honey. A nice white section looks grand in it. The covered dish may be set away and no dust or dirt gets on the comb.



Henry Schaffer, Kansas City (Western Missouri Association) decked himself for the Kansas City Centennial. "Mumph!" said Mrs. Schaffer.

THE NEWSREEL

Harvesting Red Clover Seed Samples

A. W. Woodrow, Division of Bee Culture, and B. A. App, Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, in their studies of red clover seed production in cooperation with the Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, found hand threshing to be time-consuming, dusty, and otherwise an unpleasant task. As a result they developed a small seed thresher and a seed separator.

Researchers and beekeepers engaged in pollination efforts should find Circular ET-291, issued October, 1950, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, of value in their work. The thresher and separator are both illustrated and diagrammed, and results of their use are given.

Henry W. Lee Passes

On October 16, 1950, Henry W. Lee a long-time beekeeper in Arkansas, passed away at his home in Higley, Arizona. He and his wife had moved to Arizona last spring. Mr. Lee was born in Dover, Tennessee in 1886. He is survived by his wife, seven children and several brothers and sisters.

The Institute

Once again, the new year blinks its infant eyes at the world. And once again, the world gazes back at the infant, wondering just what the fortunes of this new year will bring.

Some folks herald the coming of a new year as a time to look back at the past one, to reminisce, to reconsider, to evaluate. But we don't abide by this doctrine. Let bygones be bygones, we say. 1950 was a good year, yes. But to look backward at this point would be like trying to win a foot race by running backward; you would be sure to stumble and fall by the wayside. Better that we "forward, march!" and turn our minds to the future of 1951.

Perhaps we like to adhere to this way of thinking because we are optimistic about 1951. We can afford to be optimistic. History has taught us one basic fact—beekeepers are not only earnest workers, but are sincere in their desire to set their product on the table in every American home. And that, of course, is where we come in.

For that is our job, our exclusive job. We sell your honey. Not directly, perhaps. You won't find our agents selling your particular brand of honey. But we plant the seeds of desire for honey in the minds of

Americans all over the nation by talking honey, in grocery ads, on radio homemaker broadcasts, over television programs and in print.

As far back as 1928 American beekeepers were beginning to recognize the dire need for a national as well as individual honey selling campaign. It was then that the American Honey Institute was founded. Since that time the popularity of the American Honey Institute has increased yearly until today the promotion of honey ranks with the best put out by any other foodstuff.

On what do we base our success? On this one simple fact—

It is easy to think that you can place the hundreds of thousands of beekeepers in the U. S. into one huge caldron, stir them up good, and expect them to lose their autonomy. But it can't be done. Beekeepers are too much the individual, too independent to succumb to such treatment. Instead, we must speak of them as "he" or "she" instead of "they."

It is this fact that gives impetus to the success that we, the American Honey Institute, have had in waging a successful honey publicity campaign. For with the backing of beekeepers who guard their individu-



Old-timers 1915. (Picture from A. G. Woodman). Jager, Gates, Dadant, Millen, Phillips, Lathrop, Woodman, Follett, Baxter, Bull. You pick 'em!



Box with blocks for carrying queen cells. Holes in the blocks keep cells with ends down in their natural position. Carrying queen cells out of position often injures the new queen.

Looks Forward --

ability yet desire to group together for the express purpose of honey promotion, we cannot fail. Our membership list is resplendent with names of beekeepers who have built up successful businesses of their own and as such are not seemingly in need of further honey publicity. But it is these same individual beekeepers—the ones who have put the famous American enterprising spirit into their own business—who realize that this same spirit must be carried over on a national scale.

Without this national effort, honey becomes a luxury food. In these times of higher and higher prices, the housewife will be less inclined to spend her shrunken dollar bill on an unnecessary food item.

But our members realize that with a concerted effort honey can be kept a staple foodstuff. That is where we step into the picture. The prime purpose of the American Honey Institute is to so implant the word "honey" in the housewife's mind that her shopping tour will always end up with a container of honey in her paper bag.

From this sort of program, everybody benefits. Every beekeeper, large or small, whether he keeps bees as a hobby or engages in large scale beekeeping, reaps abundant re-

wards from this national honey campaign.

It gives us great pleasure to see more and more beekeepers send in their American Honey Institute membership money. We accept this as a token of their approval of our successes in making this concerted honey drive work. We know it is their way of taking part in this national program. Letters accompanying these checks from the individual beekeepers give thanks to the American Honey Institute for the part it has played in bringing success to them.

Today our members number an unprecedented high. We are confident that 1951 will swell our membership files even more, with the happy result that more newspaper and magazine advertising, grocery publicity, on-the-spot promotions than have ever before been attempted in the field of honey marketing can be set into motion.

Even without a crystal ball, we are sure that 1951 will bring good luck to you, the individual beekeeper, and to us, your national honey spokesman.

Since 1928 the Institute has helped sell your honey. Give it your support in 1951.

Ed.

THE NEWSREEL

Honey Price Support Program

The Government was offered and accepted on the date of its first purchase, September 15, 1950, about 1,453,000 pounds of honey. Practically all of the honey was suitable for use in the School Lunch Program and is being packed in 5-pound tin containers for distribution. Several lots which were offered and later withdrawn were disposed of to exporters operating under the Export Subsidy Program.

Based on information received from packers, it is indicated that offerings for both December 15, 1950, and February 15, 1951, will be heavier than in the first purchase. The Department of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the entire industry hopes that this will not be the case, and that the fine crop produced this year will find its way to consumers through channels of orderly marketing.

The Department has issued a list of packers who have executed contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation. This list, designated as "Instruction No. 721 (Honey-50-4)," may be obtained by writing to John H. Dean, Acting Assistant Administrator for Commodity Operations, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



RICH HONEY FARMS
Jeanerette, Louisiana
DADANT'S
STARLINE HYBRIDS
Our regular stock
package bees and queens.
ITALIANS CAUCASIANS
Write for Prices

WANTED Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds. Let
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Selected Italian stock from
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Fair prices and a square deal. Let
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Ship Your
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old comb shipments to be ren-
dered into wax at very nominal
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THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.
229 Walnut Street
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

Roscoe F. Wixson
Dealer in Beekeepers'
Supplies. Tin Packages
and Glass Jars.
WRITE FOR PRICES
Dundee, New York

The News Reel

Duncan Hines Honey

Before the holidays a special bit of honey advertising came to our desk in the form of the "Catalogue of Distinctive Gifts by Duncan Hines." This attractive little catalogue put out by Hines-Park Foods, Inc. of Ithaca, N. Y., offered packages of delicacies for Christmas gifts. In a short preface the author of "Adventures in Good Eating" and "Lodging for a Night" says, "The foods in this book which bear my name do so because they meet very high standards of quality. Not only

must they exceed government standards and pass rigid laboratory inspection, but they must pass my own taste test. I can assure you it is a severe one."

Three jars of Duncan Hines' Honey Cream made by Finger Lakes bees make up one attractive package. Another box offers orange marmalade, Honey Cream, and Duncan Hines coffee. Doesn't that make your mouth water?

This is wonderful advertising for honey and proves what beekeepers have said all along—that honey is one of our finest foods.

GOLDEN SALAD DRESSING

2 eggs, slightly beaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice

Dash of salt

Combine ingredients and cook in double boiler until thickened, stirring frequently. Chill. If desired, just before serving fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, whipped. Serve with fruit salads. Yield: About 1 cup.

HONEY FRENCH DRESSING

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad oil
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey	1 teaspoon salt

Shake in bottle or jar to blend ingredients. Shake again before serving. Variation: Crumble with a fork $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of Roquefort cheese into small pieces. Add to 1 cup of Honey French Dressing.

HONEY-LEMON DRESSING

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
Blend honey and lemon juice. Serve on fruit salad.	



Practice in Pollination

Last summer I had some experience with renting bees for pollination. I rented 90 colonies to one man for pollination of 90 acres of ladino clover at the rate of three dollars per colony. I did the moving and work myself, the distance being about 15 miles. The bees were moved on the 25th of May and left until fall.

Some bees worked the blossoms all summer. The agreement was to move the bees off by the first of August, but this was not done as there was a lot of honey coming in at that time from other flowers, mostly red clover and alfalfa.

The seed crop was not too good as the weather was very dry in May and June and very wet in July.

My honey crop was about 100 pounds average surplus. Sixty of the colonies were packages.

I think my payment was a fair rental for this part of the country. Of course, some of the neighbors received profits from the bees without paying for it. This year one neighbor had about 10 acres of second cutting red clover which he left for seed. His crop was about two bushels of seed per acre, while red clover where there were no bees in this locality was not worth threshing. He received more benefit from the bees than the man who paid for them.

Twenty colonies were also rented for orchard pollination at the same price. This was not enough payment as the bees are only there about two weeks and then must be moved again.

Emerson Grebel, Wisconsin.

Do Old Combs Darken Honey?

I have produced honey commercially for 20 years and have never noticed darkening of the honey. I always place new comb in the brood nest to toughen it up. After several years it is used in extracting supers.

Two seasons ago I produced two cars of water white honey mainly in dark comb. By using Crawford's cappings melter even the cappings honey was light enough to run back into the main body of honey. The honey graded *A* on the Pfund grader.

Dark honey is often caused by improper melting of the cappings. Also new combs are usually drawn and filled when the flow is at its best and the honey lightest. When the flow is slow and bees are gathering from a multiple of sources, the honey is stored in dark combs. This leads to the false conclusion that

dark combs darken honey. Bees always store honey in the dark combs when the flow is slow and in the light combs when the flow is heaviest.

Leslie H. Walling, North Dakota

Canadian Honey Situation Improves

Honey stocks in Canada have been materially reduced through a thorough advertising drive by the Canadian Beekeeping Council, the Dominion marketing service, provincial beekeepers associations and cooperatives, private packers and individual beekeepers.

The Western Canada Beekeeper in writing up the activities of the Saskatchewan Honey Board lists their recommended prices to retail distributors as follows:

48-1' glass	\$11.50
24-2' glass	\$11.00

Other prices listed are in 4-lb. and 8-lb. packs as Canada like England uses the 112 lb. hundred weight and fractions thereof.

With only a moderate crop of honey throughout Canada in 1950, their marketing problems seem solved for the present at least.

Fletcher L. Hall

Fletcher L. Hall, Yerington, Nevada, has been a successful comb honey producer for many years in the Mason Valley. He recently passed away. Geo. H. Vansell of the Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory advises us that Mr. Hall operated his apiaries with hives of the shallow Florey type.

Honey Heals

I feel that the wonderful healing powers of honey should become better known.

A few weeks ago a member of our family received a severe burn on the hand, and when the excitement was over and a remedy had been applied, I thought of using honey as I had read of this use in your magazine. The blisters were coming and there was pain, but we applied honey "just in case". We were astounded at the tremendous immediate healing; the pain left soon the blisters disappeared, then the redness also disappeared and the ugly burn was a memory.

Several times since this incident, honey has been used for minor burns, and each time it has marvelously healed the wound.

More people should know of this great help.

Mrs. E. S. Smith, Minnesota.

Allen Latham's BEE BOOK

The first and only book ever written by the great master of beekeeping, published December 1, 1910, 100 pages, 12 chapters. Handsome, bound in cloth and sent to you postpaid in special protective container.

\$2.95 Postpaid

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Mapeville, Georgia

PACKAGE BEES—QUEENS—NUCLEI

Italian Austrian Caucasian

Reared right from tested stock	
2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$3.75
3-lb. pkg. with queen	4.50
Untested queens	1.50

Quantity discounts

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BEES and QUEENS

Send for FREE Circulars

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Over 30 years a shipper.

Blue Bonnet Apiaries

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CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers have much in common with their neighbors in the U.S. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border" send us your subscription NOW. Subscription price, \$1.75 per year in U.S.A.

Canadian Bee Journal
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Fine queens and full weight. Good service has built and kept our business going in the lean years.

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3-BANDED ITALIANS
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CARNIOLANS
Queens and some packages of these prolific, gentlest of all bees and wonderful workers March 1st on. Glad to have your inquiries for EARLY queens and bees.

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CARLOADS AND LESS THAN CARLOADS
Send samples and quote best cash price delivered to us. All grades

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PACKAGES & QUEENS

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ITALIANS

Let us plan with you for 1951
THE WILBANKS APIARIES
Claxton, Georgia

FRAME-GRIP—SEND NOW!

This light modern tool is for easy handling and removal of frames from the bee hive. Orders filled as long as aluminum quotas hold out. \$3.00 plus 10c postage fee.

McCORD MFG. CO.

Rt. 2, Box 886, San Jose, California

Package Bees & Italian Queens

We are booking orders for 1951 only 20% with order, balance 10 days before shipping. We guarantee live delivery and health certificate of each package shipped.

2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$2.20
3-lb. pkg. with queen	3.25
4-lb. pkg. with queen	3.95

LOUIS GASPARD BEE FARM

Hessmer, Louisiana

You Asked Us --



We have built a cottage near our honey house for our superintendent and we would like to plant a row of small trees or large shrubs between the cottage and the warehouse. What would you suggest that would provide blossoms for the honey bees in spring and still be suitable for this purpose?

Woodrow Miller, California

The first thing to suggest itself is the Protea mellifera, a shrub from South Africa which reaches a height of about eight feet. It is about the richest source of nectar known and if grown on sufficient scale should provide wonderful bee pasture. It is grown to some extent in southern California and your local nurseryman may have it. If not he should be able to find it for you.

Another group of shrubs, the cotoneasters, offer a variety some of which are low growing while others grow as high as eight or ten feet. When in bloom they are usually swarming with bees. One variety or another will provide something for almost any kind of situation where shrubs are desired.

You might try the Lespedeza bicolor, which is proving so popular in the Southeast for game cover as well as bee pasture. A florist who saw it in bloom in our test garden became very enthusiastic and said that the flowers would serve a very useful purpose in the florist trade.

Can you introduce queens in February or March to a small amount of bees that will cover one frame without brood? If not, what is the best way of making increase?

Milton Bub, Illinois

If you introduce a queen to one frame of bees there will not be enough bees and warmth to protect the queen and her brood and the colony may die out. It is better to make increase by taking one frame of brood from two or three or more strong colonies and then shaking some bees off frames from another colony. The division thus made can be put in place of a parent colony and the old queen can be left with it, moving the parent colony to a new

location and introducing a new queen. Making divisions depends upon the strength of your colonies in spring. Divides should be made in moderate weather before April 15 at the latest. Such divides may build up in time to make surplus from the later flows, and the parent colonies will not be weakened.

What is a good device for testing the water content of honey?

Ruby Warner, Vermont

The best and simplest device is a hydrometer which can be obtained from the Central Scientific Company, 1700 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, or from 79 Amherst Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The hydrometer set includes two hydrometer jars, the hydrometer, a spoon and instructions for determining the moisture content. The use of one is quite simple. The minimum standards on U. S. Grade A honey is that honey shall weigh at least 11 pounds 12 ounces per gallon—the equivalent of a moisture content of 18.6 per cent.

I have some honey in three-pound jars which has not been sold. Would it be advisable to feed this honey, diluted with water, to our package bees in the Spring?

Jack C. Bradford, Montana

If the honey is granulated remelt it by putting the jars in warm water. You can add a little water, although the honey will be satisfactory as it is, and if the sulfa is first dissolved and stirred into the honey it will mix readily. If the honey has not fermented and you are sure there are no disease germs in it, it will make good feed. Do your feeding late in the evening to lessen robbing. Also reduce the entrance to one or two bee spaces to give added protection. Honey is better than sugar, other things being equal.

Can you tell me where seed of *Protea mellifera* may be had?

Texas reader

This protea, an ornamental shrub which reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet is one of the richest sources of nectar known. While it is sometimes planted in southern California, the only source of seed that we know about is in South Africa.

K. C. Stanford and M. Van Doesburgh of Bloem Erf Nursery, Stellenbosch, South Africa are reported as offering it but we do not know their price.

* * *

Is it all right to go into the bee hive on warm winter days to check for stores?

Walter E. King, Jr., Georgia

Yes, on warm days when the bees are flying they should be checked at frequent intervals to see if they are short of stores. You should also feed on warm sunny days if it is necessary. If the queen starts raising brood, stores are consumed very rapidly. Some queens are more conservative on brood rearing than others when short on stores. This makes it all the more necessary to check the colony as regularly as the weather will permit. But do not disturb the bees unless they are flying, for the temperature will be too cold.

* * *

Is it possible to hive wild black bees and requeen with Italian or some other more gentle bee?

Walter E. King, Jr., Georgia

It is possible and some people do it. But black bees are usually very cross and it takes a little time for the hive to become Italian or whatever strain you requeen with. If you have close neighbors you may get complaints about getting stung. Black bees do not protect themselves against disease, and enemies such as wax moth, nearly as well as the more gentle strains of bees. And you are taking a chance of getting foulbrood when bringing wild black bees into your bee yard. Black bees are not as good housekeepers as the lighter strains, give up more easily to disease and are reluctant about cleaning up combs. Black queens are very difficult to find as they run and hide, making requeening rather complicated. A good strain of more gentle bees would be better.

BESSONET'S STOCK



Beekeepers are using BESSONET'S bees and queens in greater volume than ever. Our queen equipment has been increased 10% and a substantial increase in full colonies has been made. If you plan on using good stock this year, write us NOW and advise what your needs are and your preferred shipping date.

BESSONET BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, Louisiana

ITALIAN QUEENS — PACKAGE BEES

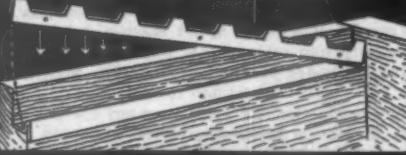


For 1951 we wish for all a most prosperous year. To our patrons our sincere thanks for the business sent our way. We are ready to serve you again with the best in queens, bees, and service. Our prices will be in line. You can book your order at this time without obligation.

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Established 1892 — Prairie Point, Miss.

STOLLER Slip-on FRAME SPACER

LESS WORK MORE PROFITS
Now used everywhere as essential equipment. Sixteen styles to fit any standard frame. Write for details, prices.



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LADYLIKE mountain gray Caucasian bees

• Produced over a two hundred pound average in a 1,000 colony outfit during 1950. •

They will produce record crops for you if properly handled.

Write for our circular
HOW TO HANDLE CAUCASIAN BEES

CAUCASIAN APIARIES Castleberry, Ala.

Knight's

Three-Banded Leather Colored ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Prompt Service
Full Weight Packages

Young Laying Queens
Your Satisfaction Guaranteed

NO CHARGE FOR CLIPPING

JOHN T. KNIGHT **Hayneville, Ala.**

ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

This morning was red letter. Henry Schaefer and his son-in-law, from Wisconsin, have been in. When we get such visitors we just drop whatever we are doing and forget the job; just settle down to one of those sessions so dear to the peculiar brand of animal known as *Homo aspisinfecta*.

We roamed around all summer and fall and winter in the bee yards. Nice to do that when the day outdoors is still too cold to melt snow. Like we do to some extent, Henry, to a much larger extent, uses a two-queen system. I have always said to myself, if I could spend enough time with him to learn his ways in extracted honey production; then do the same with Carl Killion for comb honey production, I'd be a considerably improved beekeeper. Nice to learn though that we do some of the things that Schaefer does. This two-queen system for instance.

We use two hive bodies (Modified Dadant) for each colony and we like to have the top one heavy with stores and pollen for winter. Come spring we reverse. Then we separate and, with a small amount of emerging brood upstairs, we introduce one of our hybrid queens. Between the two bodies lies an empty "buffer" super, topped by a double screen. The top one has a front entrance in the edge of the screen. Both queens turn out brood and bees. After the main flow has been on a week, we just pull out the screen, raise the super to the top hive and put on more supers. Sometimes both queens continue to lay for weeks. At the end, in most cases, the new queen only is left. Yield about 50-100 per cent more.

Henry does about the same but he feeds pollen supplement with pollen

from stored combs to get an early build up. We haven't done that yet. Also he gives combs with eggs and young larvae to the top half instead of new queens. This brood for queen cells is given as early in spring as possible. When queen cells are finished, only the best are left. Like to try that.

As usual the talk drifted to markets and prices. Seems last year about the best price, wholesale, for light honey was 8-9c; now, for the same grade honey, it is 10-12c. WHY? Federation—price support, subsidy, export, school lunch. How much of the extra money have you donated to continuing both the Federation and the American Honey Institute, that do so much for you?

This morning (Dec. 21) two of my boys left at eight to take off honey. It's not as bad as it seems. Usually it is easy to remove the beeless supers. The boys may get cold. Back in the honeyhouse they may have to fire up for several days before that honey is warm enough to extract. But—it is workable; if and when you have to do it that way. We will be extracting until after the New Year begins.

About moving bees in cold weather, we have done that for years. Way back in 1945, I think, we moved whole bee yards from western Iowa to Hamilton (over 300 miles) and the bees were set off here, near enough so we could watch them. Nothing happened. In spring these colonies were as good as any. Seems best to do winter moving quietly, with as little disturbance as possible. Don't have to prepare. Just put the colonies on and go. This fall we have moved a number of yards that way, one from a distance of 250 miles.

Another thing Henry said that reverses old time ideas. He winters only the very best colonies he has. The others are disposed of. He does not fuss with individual colonies; they must produce or out they go. They must be powerful for winter or—out! About twenty per cent empties result. In spring these are filled with packages drawn from supplement-fed colonies. All go to an outyard, all home packages. Maybe later each one will get supers; but they are almost left alone. The honey obtained may not be as much as it would have been with more attention. But I'll bet it costs less per pound.

A honey selling friend of mine says that honey sales go to pot in early December and don't come back until about the middle of February. He runs a store-service business and finds that to take to the road in that interval will not even pay expenses sometimes. I often wondered how honey salesmen could take winter vacations. Now I know. See you in Key West, my friend. (What am I saying! I've got to stay here and run this Journal.)

That is an egotistical remark—run this Journal. I'm just the old man. Got a nice young, good-looking Managing Editor (fact is she's sending me home this afternoon with the demand that I go to bed—seems I have the flu.) Anyway she illustrates what a privilege it is to have a sixtieth birthday. Like one lady here who likes to read to an elderly friend and one day she came to that part of the Old Testament where it tells about King Solomon's wives. "My did Solomon really have 700 wives?" she exclaimed. "Certainly," Nellie replied. "It says so right here in the Bible?" To which the old lady's quick response was, "Goodness to Betsy! What privileges them early Christians had!"

Books for Winter Reading

Queen Rearing

by Laidlaw and Eckert

A brand new book of 160 finely illustrated pages—history of queen rearing, study of the queen bee, production of queen cells, mating, care of queens, introduction, breeding, stock improvement, controlled mating

\$2.50 postpaid



American Honey Plants

by Pellett

A life-time study, tells where to find the honey plants, honey producing regions, kind of honey, soils, seasonal flows, identifications. 1200 plants given. Original illustrations

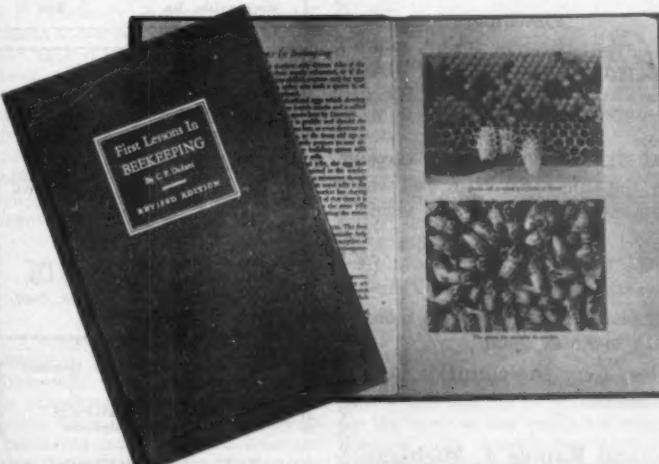
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The Hive and the Honey Bee

Covers the beekeeping field completely. Second edition brought right up-to-date. Sixteen collaborating authors, each a specialist in his field. Facts about bees you never knew before; new ways of management. Step-by-step through all the field of beekeeping. 650 profusely illustrated pages

\$4.00 postpaid



First Lessons in Beekeeping

by C. P. Dadant, revised by M. G. and J. C. Dadant

For the new folks in beekeeping it will take you through the year step by step. Grand help for the first years in bee work. 125 pages, good illustrations.

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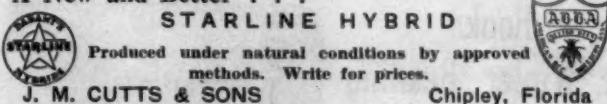
Many more books from which you will find it easy to choose what you may want as a gift for your beekeeping relative or friend. Send for complete book list.

American Bee Journal

Hamilton, Illinois

A New and Better . . .

STARLINE HYBRID



Produced under natural conditions by approved methods. Write for prices.

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CAUCASIANS UNLIMITED

Unlimited in Quality — Unlimited in Quantity

Queens of unlimited quality for delivery in 1951 at no increase in prices. Please order early.

\$1.00 each

\$90.00 per hundred

Probably the largest producer of Caucasians exclusively.

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Route 7, Box 3914

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Package Bees and Queens : Bright 3-Banded Italians

None Better
We Guarantee Safe

Arrival. 1 to 24
Packages F. O. B. 25 to 99
Queens Prepaid. 100 up

	Package Bees with Queens		
	1-lb.	2-lbs.	3-lbs.
Queens	\$1.10	\$2.50	\$4.50
1.00	3.25	4.25	
.50	3.00	3.50	

TAYLOR APIARIES

Box 249, Luverne, Alabama

PACKAGES

SUNKIST

QUEENS

If you are wise, you will place your order early while shipping dates are available, where quality bees only, are produced. Present prices:

	1-24	25-50	50-Up
2-lb. with queen	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00
3-lb. with queen	4.50	4.25	4.00
Queens — each	1.10	1.00	0.90

SUNKIST BEE COMPANY

Convent, Louisiana



Do You Know

It was named CLEAR VISION, as up to this time only the One Piece Wire Veil was offered, always kinked and crimped, just where the vision came.

It took several days with helpers to design, to cut and fit materials, for most comfort in wearing and best Clear Vision. No one has ever been able to suggest changes for betterment. Imitators have never been able to make as good.

For sale by hundreds of dealers over the country. Ask yours, if not stocked, order direct.

A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids 4, Michigan

Woodman was the first to design, make and offer the FOLDING WIRE BEE VEIL?

Treat Your Hives With

CUPRINOL

STOPS ROT

Applied by brush, spray or dip to the bare wood, Cuprinol will greatly lengthen the life of your hives by stopping rot. May be painted over. Does not offend bees. At hardware, paint and lumber dealers or direct. \$2.00 gal.; \$1.45 qt. Check or money order. No C.O.D.'s.

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Western Beekeepers
BEESWAX SALVAGE

Certified plant at your service to render any type of beeswax material for you.

Write for details.

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High Quality Bees & Queens for 1951

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FOR BETTER BEEKEEPING USE
DADANT'S FOUNDATION

THE POSTSCRIPT

by Frank C. Pellett

August Beilmann, of the Missouri Arboretum, accuses me of laying up for the winter in order to take advantage of the vast fishing season next year. He says that down in Missouri, after the last coon is treed, they ease up so as to give the most of attention to the bass season. He also suggests a good argument for growing mountain mint. It doesn't interfere with the bass season as much as a little patch of corn.

From Beilmann I learn that plans are underway for a local pollination meeting in the Saint Louis vicinity. It probably will be similar to the two held in Iowa last summer, which attracted much interest and a good attendance. The Federation is suggesting that such meetings be held in every important seed-growing region, with one national meeting to be held as usual at some point far removed from where the last one was held.

This long hospital stay finally has me completely down to the point where I can no longer hold the paper against my knee as I lie on my back in bed. I must now depend upon dictating to my daughter-in-law who sits beside my bed. I greatly appreciate the fact that so many letters continue to come from my beekeeping friends, and especially the many interesting new developments with honey plants.

I am surprised to learn from my friend, A. V. Mitchener, of Manitoba University, that sunflower growing is expanding in some areas to the point where it provides a substantial fall honey crop. The gain from the hive on scales some days is even greater than the previous flow from

sweet clover. He estimates that 60,000 acres of sunflowers were grown in that province in 1949. Sunflowers have long been grown in Europe for a valuable vegetable oil extracted from the seeds. An oil extracting plant is now operating in Manitoba.

A most interesting report comes from Fred W. Schwoebel, of Philadelphia. He reports that a Dr. Haas, now teaching in a Philadelphia college, knew the ever-flowering locust tree when he was connected with the botanical garden in Munich. He reports that it blooms recurrently all summer in that part of Germany. He also says that in Yugoslavia the tree does bloom and yield honey all summer.

Reports that we have received from that region make us hopeful that the tree will become the source of an additional important nectar supply, once it can be commonly established in this country. With us, this tree starts blooming in May and continues into September.

Mrs. Arthur Carmody, of Trenton, Nebraska, is an enthusiastic sideline beekeeper who got more than 200 pounds of the finest quality honey per colony from her small apiary this year. Mrs. Carmody's Grandfather Stolley was a very prominent Nebraska beekeeper of sixty years ago and a few of our older readers may remember him.

Stolley probably was the first person in this country to call attention to the value of bee stings for rheumatism. His interest was aroused through having read of a beekeeper in Germany who had a bad case of

rheumatism and who met with an accident with his bees which resulted in getting him very badly stung. When the effect of the stings wore off, to his surprise, his rheumatism was very much better. Publication of the incident resulted in worldwide comment and an interest in this remedy for rheumatism which continues even today.

Stolley became so much interested in the effects of bee stings on rheumatism that he experimented with one of his neighbors. This neighbor was so crippled that he came on crutches and had to be carried out of the buggy for his first sting. After a few weeks the local doctor in Grand Island accused Stolley of getting out of his field in trying to practice medicine and said he understood the patient was about to die. Just at that moment the patient came down the street without either crutches or cane. Stolley pointed to him and said he looked very much alive to him.

In view of the great abundance of the large variety of wild bees, which provided pollination for so many different crops, it seems a bit strange that our entomologists failed to notice the disappearance of the wild bees until the problem had reached a very critical stage. Since wild bees reproduce so slowly, there is little chance of replacing some of the more than two hundred species once to be found in some neighborhoods.

H. Malcolm Frazer writes to tell me that in 1802 an English clergyman, all alone, found 233 different kinds of bees, of which 154 were in his own parish of 1573 acres.

(Mr. Pellett's address is now in care of the Jennie Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa.)

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS—

For the past 23 years we have shipped package bees that have pleased. This is attested by the hundreds of repeat orders received each year.

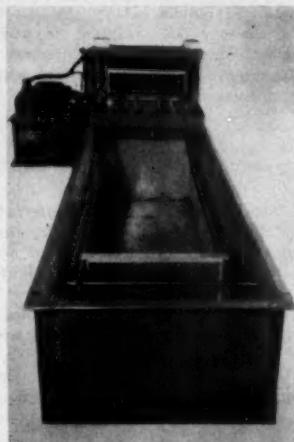
We specialize in our own 3-Banded Italians and—
Dadant's Starline Hybrids.

A Post Card will bring our Price List to you promptly, or watch for our prices in the February issue.

GARON BEE COMPANY

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

NEWSREEL



BOGENSCHUTZ BROS.

Want to Produce At Less Cost?

Looking for a way to produce your honey at a lower cost? Bogenschutz Bros. Model 11 power uncapper can do this for you. Handles any standard frame with or without end staples. No adjustment necessary for different size frames.

Does a smooth clean job of uncapping, at the rate of nine frames per minute. You can't afford to be without one. Rear view with all guards removed. NOTE: The conveyor in the tank takes the frames away from the uncapping head, and at the same time is a handy place for the frames to drain.

**DON'T DELAY—
WRITE TODAY FOR
COMPLETE DETAILS**

Box 21, Clayton, N. Y.

WOULD YOU Take a Chance With Me? in 1951

OUR QUEENS Will Be From Stock Tested By ABBA

We will breed from selected daughters bred by ABBA from a strain found to be outstanding in comparison tests with ten other strains. The queens we ship will be mated with drones from our own stock. We believe this combination will produce bees that will have many good qualities, including the VIGOR OF HYBRIDS so much desired in honey production.



We Quote: QUEENS \$1.25 Each Postpaid
2-lb. Bees with Queen, \$3.50 — 3-lb. Bees with Queen, \$4.50
Price of Package Bees F.O.B. Here — Shipment by Parcel Post or Express
FINANCIAL REFERENCE: Dun and Bradstreet.

CHARACTER REFERENCE: Anyone who has had dealings with us. Our business transactions are governed, aside from any religious convictions, by a sincere belief that it pays to be honest.

NOTICE: The above prices are subject to change without notice. If a sudden change in world conditions should vitally affect our industry we reserve the right to reject any or all orders.

If other things being equal, you have an opportunity to buy bees at prices lower than those quoted above we suggest that you close the deal quickly.

J. F. McVAY
Jackson • Alabama



Clover Seed Production

Government reports on clover seed production for 1950 show big gains in amount of sweet clover seed harvested. There is less white Dutch and crimson than a year ago. Alsike and red clover are up, but as yet, the repercussion of bee activity in pollination has not greatly manifested itself in the total seed yields, the country over.

Red Clover

One hundred thirty-eight million pounds were produced this year against 78 million last year and a ten-year average of 98 million. Over two million acres were in red clover with a per acre average of just over a bushel; up a little from last year and earlier averages. Leading states in order, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Utah.

Alsike

Eighteen million pounds on 121 thousand acres. About average yield. Leading states Oregon, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota. Average, about 2½ bushels yield to the acre.

Ladino

Nearly double last year's total with 7.6 million pounds from 103 thousand acres, or two bushels to the acre. Only one bushel to the acre last year. Probably better methods of harvesting along with better use of bees. California leads, with Oregon and Idaho in order.

White Dutch Clover

Average crop or less of two million pounds from 27 thousand acres. Was three million pound average for the last ten years. Short crop in Louisiana partly made up by a large crop in Mississippi. Southern states produce a large share of the seed with Idaho, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky in order.

Crimson Clover

Crimson had a record acreage this year but the yield was disappointing. Fourteen million pounds from 103 thousand acres. Half the seed raised this year is of re-seeding varieties. Crimson promises to become a big factor in southern clovers as an off-season pasture, cover crop and soil improver. Tennessee holds top place with Georgia and Alabama in order. Oregon is coming along fast as a crimson seed producer.

White Sweet Clover

White sweet clover "went to town" this year with a total production of

82 million pounds as against 56 million last year and an earlier average of only 45 million. This was produced on 434 thousand acres of land, with a per acre average of 3.15 bushels, just slightly above average. Texas raised 31 per cent of the total crop of sweet clover seed of the United States. Of Texas' crop 90 per cent was Hubam, 5 per cent Madrid. Texas was first of course in amount of seed followed by Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Alfalfa Seed

Alfalfa seed production this year is estimated three per cent under a year ago with a total of 114 million pounds. The average anticipated yield per acre is 129 pounds as contrasted to 118 pounds last year. California leads all states, followed by Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. When we consider that some heavily bee covered territory is yielding 1,000 or more pounds to the acre, we see the possibilities in heavy concentration of honey bees even at considerable cost to the seed grower or farmer.

Mimeographed copies of government reports on clover and other seed productions may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Microfilms of A.B.J. Available

University Microfilms, 313 N. First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, are extensively in the work of preparing microfilms of magazines, etc., so that necessary library storage space is reduced to a minimum. We are fortunate in having the American Bee Journal included in these publications. Any of our subscribers, libraries, private collectors, or anyone interested, should write direct to the producers of these microfilms as above.

Legume Seed Prices

George C. Edler of the Division of Field Crops of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent release reports that legume seed is slightly more plentiful with a tendency toward lower prices than in 1949. Seed prices still above parity are white Dutch clover and crimson clover; while alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover and vetch are below parity, but with no great amount of sag.

Imports of field seed from abroad are increasing while exports have shown a decrease.

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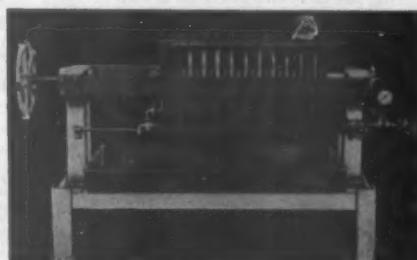
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MARKET NEWS

by M. G. Dadant

The tone of the market during the Thanksgiving holiday period is usually a slackening of movement. Reports coming in would indicate that the same is the case during the present November-December period, although we believe the situation is considerably improved over what it has been for the past three or four years. The New England states and on down into New York and down the Atlantic coast seem to be pretty well cleaned up on their honey and the movement still from fair to good, although perhaps a little slower in the Southeast. Good conditions prevail in most of the West. As a general rule, good sales, of course, can be reported throughout the entire South with honey rapidly cleaning up.

Intermountain sales are only fair with better sales as we get to the Pacific coast. It is in the Canadian provinces, however, that the report is most remarkable. There has been extreme apathy in all of Canada during the past two years on account of the heavy 1949 crop. However, the cooperating agencies of the government, the honey council, and the beekeepers themselves, have "put honey back on the map" and the movement has been quite satisfactory. In fact there are some reports that there will not be honey enough to carry over until the 1951 season.

Honey Left

We can report for the New England states, New York, and down through the Southeast and probably clear across the southern states including Texas that the amount of local honey left on hand will not exceed in any case more than 50 per cent, and in most cases the amount left as of December 5 to 10, when most reports came in, will average nearer 25 per cent, which is not an excessive amount.

Perhaps 35 to 50 per cent is left as we get into the central western states, and perhaps at least this amount in the intermountain territory with a much smaller amount in the California, Washington, Oregon section.

Offers on Quantities

As a general rule, the offers on quantities of honey can be measured in terms of the support price on the amber honey with at least 1 cent to

1½ cents more for the white, although this is not entirely the rule. In the case of some producers isolated from packers or jobbers who have promised to help in the storage of the government supported honey, the cost of shipping to such central markets is deducted from the support price by packers on their offers. In other words, amber may be offered at 8 cents or even 7½ cents, as the support price is 9 cents.

Pretty generally, however, white honey is now in quite good demand at 10 to 11½ cents per pound with the bulk we would say at 10½ cents. We learn of one offer of carload Montana honey at 10% cents f.o.b. shipping point. Later a car moved from there at 11 cents.

In the California area there has been considerable competition in buying honey and it looks like the entire crop will clean up and perhaps some be imported from the intermountain sections. This is due not only to active salesmanship, we believe, but also to the fact that the western Pacific coast population has increased so materially that no more is their own beekeeping production able to handle the honey consumption, particularly in years like the past two or three when the so-called "wild honeys" from nonirrigated sections have been in light supply. While the influence of heavy concentration of bees in alfalfa and other fields for pollination has not yet shown itself in the volume of honey produced, we believe that eventually this is going to have quite an effect on the volume of honey produced, particularly in the irrigated sections of California, Oregon, and Washington. Already some counties are noticing the material lessening of honey production with the sacrifice of the colony for seed production alone.

Has Government Price Support Helped?

Strangely enough, 50 per cent of our reporters indicate that there has been no help from the government price support program. Most of

those reporting, however, are in sections where the honey production is not voluminous and where most of the honey is disposed of locally, either in a special pack or a special grade of honey so that there is not the competition from the outside honeys that there might be in other areas.

Anyone who has considered the fact that up until December 2 there have been 10,000,000 pounds of honey contracted for export, will see that this withdrawal of 5 per cent of the crop from the country cannot help but have a salutary effect upon the remaining 95 per cent which is to be consumed in the United States.

In addition to the 10,000,000 pounds above, 1,500,000 pounds have been purchased by the price support authorities up to and through December 2 with probabilities of additional amounts being purchased. We understand the amount already purchased will largely go to the school lunch program, likely recommended for cooking purposes.

The bulk of our reporters do indicate that the price support plan has without a doubt been a boon to the amber honeys. Usually much amber honey is disposed of much lower than 9 cents. There has in fact been some disposed of as low as 7 and 8 cents under present conditions, but the amount has been negligible compared to former years and this amber honey has, therefore, not been thrown into the markets to compete with the good white honey. Large quantities of it have gone into the export program since many customers in European countries prefer the amber to the more mild white grades.

All in all, while we cannot point definitely on the surface to the help of the price support program, the indirect benefits have, no doubt, been considerable and have helped during that period when many beekeepers and many new packers were building or rebuilding outlets for honey. It is our firm belief that the only way we can depend upon a continuous market for honey is to get out and sell it ourselves either to individuals, to small packers, or through the larger independent packers or cooperatives.

Honey Wanted—Cars and less than car. Top Prices.
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These queens will be mated in separated yards and handled separately at all times. Prices have not been determined at this time, Dec. 6th. Watch future advertising or write us. We will be in line with others.

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WANTED—Large quantities Industrial honey. Please list amount, how packed, your delivered price. Sunkist Bee Co., Convent, La.

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WANTED AS HELPERS in our 4000 colony outfit, several young men desiring to learn beekeeping and one man with experience, from April to November or June to September. State particulars and wages wanted with or without board and room. Oscar H. Schmidt, Rt. 4, Bay City, Mich.

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WANTED — Man to help through March and April in queen and package business. Take pay in package bees. Arthur Allen, 1901 McGuire Ave., Monroe, La.

WANTED — Competent young beekeeper to share crop commercial apiculture. Also man for bee work. Excellent opportunity. C. H. Schader, Sunnyside, Washington.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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American Rabbit Journal
DEPT. 2. WARRENTON, MISSOURI

Renew Your Subscription

"Arizona Highways" and Bees

Frank E. Todd has a delightful color-illustrated article in the September issue of "Arizona Highways," a magazine which we have previously mentioned. The author gives a history of the coming of the honey bee into Arizona and her present importance in the agriculture of the state, particularly in alfalfa seed production. Todd is with the Southwestern Bee Culture Laboratory at Tucson.

Bees and Supplies List

Bulletin E-297 Revised has just been issued by the Division of Bee Culture, U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., from whence copies may be obtained on request.

The bulletin lists some 900 dealers and producers of package bees, queens and bee supplies, arranged according to states and keyed to designate their sales interests.

My clinic apiary, in which experiments on American foulbrood are run, has been in existence since 1946. Now in all these years I have never lost a hive out of this apiary through winter killing. The bees all show excellent morale; they build up rapidly and in general are the best bees that I have. Is this due to feeding sugar syrup with sulfa in it or would sugar syrup without the sulfa do the same job? I had two hives at the Horticultural Farm this year that were not included in the sulfa experiment. They were disease-free hives and one of them died. Why? I am not sure. It did not starve and was not queenless. Another hive nearby which was queenless also died. So if you are going to feed your bees this fall, use sugar syrup. It won't hurt any to put a half gram of sulfathiazole or sodium sulfathiazole per gallon of solution and it might give the bees a certain immunity to foulbrood and it will better their morale. J. R. Hepler, New Hampshire

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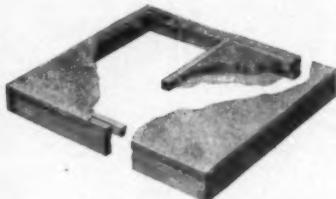
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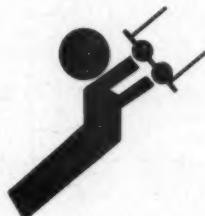
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